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THE HISTORY
OF THE
RED CROSS SOCIETY
OF
JAPAN



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"The Philanthropist has no enemy."
By Count Terauchi Masatake, the former Premier of Japan.





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THE HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Chapter I.

INTRODUCTION.

During the last fifty years, Japan has made a wonderful improvement in all phases of her civilization, which appears to be a miracle to foreigners, but when they come to examine it closely, they can readily understand that it had a firm and solid foundation. One instance of that kind of improvement is her Red Cross work, which has appealed to the spirit of the Japanese deeply, for they are benevolent and peace loving nation.

It is quite regrettable that the Japanese are misunderstood by the world as the warlike nation, because of their valor showed during the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, and in some parts of the present War. In truth, the Japanese are the most peace loving nation, but they only prefer the better war to the worse peace.

If there are any who doubt of the peace loving nature of the Japanese, let them visit shrines and temples in Japan to look at what are inscribed on stone lanterns and bells which are offered to the deities and Buddha by people with their sincere hope and prayer. Does not every inscription follow as "A great peace to the nation, and a safty to the family"? The true hope of all the Japanese is to enjoy peace. How can they be warlike? Even though they have been compelled to fight, they have hoped to lessen injuries and damages upon friends of course, and even upon enemies, as possible; and they have been never indifferent in pitying the wounded and the killed of friends and enemies alike. This is a reason why Japan has made a wide stride progress in her Red Cross work in recent years.

Here we must also say that all useful works in Japan have been patronized and enouraged by the Imperial Household of Japan, among which the Red Cross work of Japan has been specially patronized and the progress thereof chiefly owes to it.

Chapter II.

WHAT IS THE RED CROSS?

The purpose of a battle of a nation is to deprive a fighting strength of a hostile nation. If hostile soldiers are killed the more, the purpose of the battle is attained the better. But to inflict tortures upon the wounded or ill soldiers of the enemy has no effect in attaining to the purpose of the battle of a nation, but that kind of cruelty can be hated by philanthropists who hope to lessen injuries and damages of battles as small as possible. Who will not pity those soldiers who are lying wounded in the fields?

In order to ameliorate the conditions of all sick and wounded soldiers in all places of campaignings on land and sea irrespective of nationality, a number of powers established their national Aid Societies in compliance with the international convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1853.

The convention itself does not exist as a society, but it is merely a treaty which com-

bines all national and independent Aid Societies which central commisson existing in Switzerland.

One government legislates laws for its Aid Society according to the needs of the nationality, but all the laws must be in compliance with the convention.

The societies of belligerent nations must be strictly neutral, and must extend their aid to friend and enemy alike. The societies of neutral nations may also carry aid to the sick and wounded through the central commission not interfering belligerent nations in the least.

For a preparation of an accomplishment of the relief work in a war time, the relief societies occupy themselves in assisting sufferers of wide spread calamities in times of peace such as epidimic plagues, hurricanes, floods, fires &c..

Aid Societies of almost every nation, have usually a common central head so as to be efficient in aiding sufferers in times of peace and war. These societies work under directions of the central head, by which they are supplied for their needs in personnels such as surgeons

and nurses and also in necessities such as sanitary materials.

All the Aid Societies of a number of nations who have joined the international aid treaty have their badge of the Red Cross which was chosen in compliment to the Swiss Republic, where a preeminent promoter of the Aid Society belonged, where the first international convention of the Aid Societies was held, and where the headquarters of the central commission have their seat. The Aid Society badge is the Red Cross on white ground, whereas Swiss national flag consists of a white cross on a red ground.

Chapter III.

ORGANIZERS OF THE NURSING SYSTEM OF WAR HOSPITALS.

The most conspicuous facts in the history of the world with regards to systematical aids to the sick and wounded soldiers in the battle fields, are a Russian princess Helene Paulownay sent a surgeon with one hundred twenty nurses to Sebastopol for an aid to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Russian army during the Creamean War, and at the same time an English lady, Florence Nightingale went to Scutari with thirty eight nurses to an aid to the sick and wounded soldiers of English army.

The war ended with a victory of England and her cobillegerent nations,—France, Sardinia and Turkey, and consequently the work of Florence Nightingale became more famous than that of a certain surgeon sent by Helene Paulownay.

Florence Nightingale was a daughter of William Shore Nightingale of Embly Park, Hampshire, and Leigh Hurst, Derbyshire of England, but she was born in Florence in

1823, when her parents were staying there, by which she was named Florence.

Early she showed her sympathy for patients and prepared to devote to sufferings. She went round all over Europe in inspecting civil and military hospitals in order to learn how to nurse sufferers and how to carry a management in a hospital.

Sometimes, she stayed in Paris learning the system of nursing, and then she went to Kaiserswerth to train herself as a nurse in the institution of Protestant Deaconesses. In her return to England she reformed the management of Sanatorium for governesses in Harley street, London.

In the end of March of 1854, England declared a war against Russia for the purpose of relieving Turk from an oppression under Russia. This was a beginning of the Creamean War. In September of the same, a British army of 25,000 men were sent to Turk. They fought desparately with Russian army at Alama on the 20th of the same. The wounded at the battle were sent to the hospitals on the banks of the Bosphorus, which were soon over-crowd-

ed with the sick and wounded most of whom died from their unhealthy condition.

Just then Florence Nightingale offered to the War Office to go to Scutari, where to organise a hospital for receiving the sick and wounded of the British army. Her offer was gladly accepted by Lord Herbert, then in the War Office. Then she departed for Turk on the 21st of October with her thirty three nurses, and arrived at Constantinople on the fourth of November. On the next day of her arrival, a terrible battle of Inkerman was fought, and the wards in Scutari were crowded with 2,300 patients. There she worked hard in providing accommodation and all the requisites of their condition, sometime standing twenty four hours seeing the patients. Soon she found that the chief causes of their death were the unhealthy conditions of the hospitals. She toiled to remove those causes, and she was successful. She nightly went round wards, and was eagerly awaited by the soldiers, from whom she won a name the 'Lady with the lamp.'

In the spring of 1855, she suffered from fever, while she was working in Crimea

in alleviating suffering of the sick and wounded, but she stayed there. On her recovery she continued her toil, remaining Scutari till the British army left Turk in the 28th of July in 1856.

At the close of the Crimean War, a fund was contributed by people to enable her to train nurses. The fund amounted £50,000, and its interest amounted to £1,400 per annum. She spent the interest of the fund in training nurses in connection with St. Thoma's and King's College Hospitals.

Through her efforts, the public recognized a necessity of a sanitary reform in army hospitals. She died on the 13th, August, 1910, at her ninety years of age.

Chapter IV.

ORGANIZERS OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY AND GENEVA CONVENTIONS.

It was on the 24th, August of 1859, a severe battle was fought between the allied Franco-Sardinian army under Napoleon III, and Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrian army under Francis Joseph II, at a village called Solferino, in Lombardy, Italy. The battle ended causing over 40,000 casualties, and the latter army retreating over the Mincio.

Then a physician of Geneva, Switherland, by name of Herni Dunant, worked in two military hospitals on the fields of Solferino, and found startling facts of the unhealthy conditions, under which the sick and wounded of armies were treated. He published a book entitled "Un Souvenir de Solférino" describing the sufferings of the wounded at the battle of Solférino with a vividness. He also advocated every state to organize a neutral relief society for training relief parties in peace times, and for mitigating sufferings of the sick and

wounded in the fields of battles without a difference of nations. He advocated also a necessity of holding an international conference to enter into an international convention. This book of his was translated into various languages, and was interested by sovereigns, generals, and literary men of civilized nations.

One of his friends, M. Gustave Moynier, Chair-man of the Society of Utility took up the idea of 'neutralizing the sick-wagons' and formed associations for its agitation choosing five special committees. Dunant himself too took part eagerly in persuading influential personages of the powers on associating with the intention. With their efforts, an official congress was held at Geneva in October, 1863. A number of attendances were thirty six, and a number of states sent their delegates were fourteen. The bill brought forward by the special committees were passed after some amendment to the effect of that some central committees, to which Moynier was voted as the director, should be voted to aid a medical treatment and a nursing in wards in the battle fields. However, the bill brought forward by

the delegate of the Berlin government proposing a neutrality of the relief parties and wards, was not decided as the assembly was not that of plenipotentiaries.

In the next year, the Swiss government called an official congress also at Geneva, whereby a convention was drawn up which was signed on the 22nd, August, 1864, by those who represented states.

The Geneva Convention of 1864, is as follows;

“Article 1. Ambulances [field hospitals] and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein. Such neutrality shall cease, if the ambulances, or hospitals should be held by a military force.

“Article 2. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so em-

ployed, and, so long as there remain any to bring in or to succor.

“Article 3. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they may have, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong, under such circumstances, when the persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy. They shall have specially the right of sending of a representative to the headquarters of their respective armies.

“Article 4. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war persons attached to such hospitals cannot on withdrawing carry away any articles but such as are their private property. Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

“Article 5. Inhabitants of the country who

may bring help to the wounded shall be respected and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be consequence of it. Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

“Article 6. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of to whatever nations they may belong. Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy, soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties. Those who are recognized after they are healed

as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country. The others may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war. Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

“Article 7. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must on every occasion be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge [brassard] shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority. The flag and arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

“Article 8. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective Governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

“Article 9. The high contracting powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those Governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Convention at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is, for that purpose, left open.

“Article 10. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged at Berne, in four months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Geneva, the 23rd day of August, 1864.”

This convention was signed by plenipotentiaries of twelve governments, and later this was adhered by a number of the governments of other civilized nations.

In carrying out this convention many defects were found, whereof the second conference at Geneva held in 1868, drew up fourteen additional articles, five of which relating to war

on land and nine to naval warfare. But these additional articles never became operation being not ratified by the influential states.

In 1874, an international conference was held at Brussels and drew up articles to revise the Geneva convention of 1864, but those articles too were not carried into effect.

An International Peace Conference was held in Hague beginning at the 18th, May ending at the 1st of August of 1899, when plenipotentiaries of the powers concluded to adopt the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864 to maritime warfare, and expressed a wish that a special conference should be held as soon as possible in view of revising the Geneva convention of 1864.

Since 1901, Swiss government made some efforts to call representatives of the powers to revise the convention of 1864, but such kinds of efforts were not fruitful on account of some circumstances or other till July of 1906, when delegates of thirty five states held a conference at Geneva, and revised the convention of 1864. The new one takes place of the old one at present. The new Geneva convention consits

of thirty three articles, and are divided into the following chapters;

(i) the wounded and sick; (ii) medical units and establishments; (iii) personnel; (iv) material; (v) convoys of evacuation; (vi) the distinctive emblem; (vii) application and carrying out of the convention; (viii) prevention of abuses and infraction; (ix) general provisions.

The Hague convention of 1907 adopted the new Geneva convention to maritime warfare as follows;

(notes: The parts in *Italics* are alterations. The parts in brackets are those suppressed of the older convention of 1899).

I. Military hospital-ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by states specially and solely for the purpose of assisting the wounded, sick or shipwrecked, and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed,

shall be respected and cannot be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as men-of-war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

- II. Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially-recognized Relief Societies, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, provided the belligerent power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile power at commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed. These ships should be furnished with a certificate from competent authorities, declaring that they had been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.
- III. Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially-recognized Societies of neutral countries shall be respected and exempt from capture [if the neutral power to

whom they belong has given them an official commission and notified their names to the belligerent powers at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed] (*on condition that they are placed under the orders of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government and with the authorization of the belligerent, and on condition that the latter shall have notified their names to the enemy at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, in any event, before they are employed.*)

- IV. The ships mentioned in articles i, ii, and iii, shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked of the belligerent independently of their nationality. The government engage not use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents will have the right to control and visit them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the sailing papers of the hospital-ships the order they give them.

- V. The military hospital-ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a metre and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles ii, and iii, shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a metre and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital-ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white

flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva convention, and, in addition, if they belong to a neutral State, by hosting on the mainmast the national flag of the belligerent under whose direction they are placed.

Hospital-ships which, under the terms of Article iv, are detained by the enemy, must lower the national flag of the belligerent under whom they were acting.

The above mentioned vessels and boats, desiring at night-time to ensure the respect due to them, shall, with the consent of the belligerent whom they are accompanying, take the necessary steps that the special painting denoting them shall be sufficiently conspicuous.

- VI. [Neutral merchant men, yachts or vessels, having, or taking on board, sick, wounded or shipwrecked of the belligerent's cannot be captured for so doing, but they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.]

The distinctive signs provided by

Article v. can only be used, whether in time of peace or in time of war, to protect ships therein mentioned.

- VII. *In the case of a fight on board a war-ship, the hospitals shall be respected and shall receive as much consideration as possible.*

These hospitals and their belongings are subject to the laws of war, but shall not be employed for any other purpose so long as they shall be necessary for the sick and wounded.

- VIII. *The protection due to hospital-ships, and to hospitals on board war-ships shall cease if they are used against the enemy.*

The fact that the crew of hospital-ships, and attached to hospitals on war-ships, are armed for the maintenance of order and for the defence of the sick or wounded, and the existence of a radiotelegraphic installation on board, is not considered as a justification for withdrawing the above mentioned protection.

IX. *Belligerents may appeal to the charitable zeal of commanders of neutral merchant vessels, yachts or other craft, to take on board and look after the sick and wounded.*

Ships having responded to this appeal, as well as those who have spontaneously taken on board sick, wounded or shipwrecked men, shall have the advantage of a special protection and of certain immunities. In no case shall they be liable to capture on account of such transport; but subject to any promise made to them they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

[VII] X. The religions, medical or hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and, can after-

wards leave when the commander-in-chief considers it possible.

The belligerent must guarantee to the staff that has fallen into their hands [the enjoyment of their salaries intact] *the some allowances and pay as those of persons of the same rank in their own way.*

[VIII] XI. Sailors and soldiers, *and other persons officially attached to navies or armies, who are taken on board when sick or wounded, to whatever nation they belong, shall be [protected] respected and looked after by the captors.*

XII. *Every vessel of war of a belligerent party may claim the return of the wounded, sick or shipwrecked who are on board military hospital ships, hospital-ships of aid societies or of private individuals, merchant ships, yachts or other craft, whatever be the nationality of these vessels.*

XIII. *If the wounded, sick or shipwrecked are received on board a neutral ship of war, it shall be provided as far as*

possible, that they may take no further part in war operations.

XIV. The shipwrecked, wounded or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the hands of the other, are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, if it is best to keep them or send them to a part of his own country, to a neutral port or even to a hostile port. In the last case, prisoners thus repatriated cannot serve as long as the war lasts.

XV. The shipwrecked, wounded or sick who are landed at a neutral port with the consent of the local authorities, must, failing a contrary arrangement between the neutral State and the belligerents, be guarded by the neutral States, so that they may not be again able to take part in the military operations.

The expenses of hospital treatment and internment shall be borne by the State to which the shipwrecked, wounded or sick belong.

Chapter V.

THE SATSUMA REBELLION AND THE
HAKUAI-SHA OR THE CHARITY
ASSOCIATIONS.

In February of 1877, a civil war broke out in the southwest provinces of Japan. That was a rebellion of the students of General Saigō Takamori's school. This Saigō Takamori had been the foremost leader of the movement of the Restoration of 1868, and had been respected by the whole nation, but he renounced his position as a head of an army after he opposed the policy of the government of the time. He retired to his native place Kagoshima, Satsuma province, a southwest province of Japan, where he established a private school, which was soon swarmed with ten thousand of young men, whereof the government was very anxious.

Finally the government determined to move an ammunition factory from Kagoshima where Saigo's school existed, to Ohosaka lest ammunition might be plundered by the students of the school

when they rise in revolt, for the government was extremely nervous against its oppositionists from its bitter experiences to quell the insurrections of some of its oppositionists,—one by Etō Shimpei at Saga; other by Ura Tateki at Kumamoto, and another by Maehara Issei at Hagi.

The students of the school were much provoked with the measure of the government to be suspected as intriguers of a rebellion, and gave a vent to their wrath by detaining the ammunition ship which was sailing from Kagoshima to Ohosaka. Just then a certain Nakahara, a police superintendent visited his native place Kagoshima with a score of police men, whom the students of the school suspected as one who had some hostile scheme against Saigō. They caught Nakahara and by force let him confess to have been sent by the government to assassinate Saigō. With this pretence, the students, who have been vengeant against the policy of the government, suddenly rose in arms, which effect was conveyed to Saigō who was then hunting in a mountain peacefully.

Now even Saigō who was one of the most honourable men have been witnessed in the history of Japan, could not restrain those excited young men, but left the matter to them as they liked. Thus, he who was most loyal to his Majesty the Emperor turned to be a rebel.

The insurgents besieged the castle of Kumamoto, where Major-General Tani Kanjō, as the commander-in-chief of the army defended the insurgents hard. While one party of the insurgents were besieging the castle, other party marched to the Minamiseki.

Then His Majesty Emperor Meiji was staying at Kyōto, who sent H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito as the field-marshal with Lieutenant-General Yamagata Aritomo and Vice-Admiral Kawamura Sumiyoshi to pacify the insurrection. In March, the head quarter of the Imperial army was stationed at Fukuoka and the army Marched to the south, which the insurgents defended at Tawarazaka, Kichiji-koe, and at Yamashika. Major-General Nozu Shizuo and Major-General Miyoshi Shigeomi of the Imperial army captured Tawarazaka with their troop, when

one of distinguished leaders of the insurgents, Shinowara Kunitomo was killed at the battle.

Meanwhile Lieutenant General Kuroda Kiyotaka and Major General Yamada Akiyoshi commanding a flying column, landed at Yashiro sailing from Nagasaki, and then they attacked the insurgents from their rear part. The latter could resist no more but retreated into Hiyuga province, and then to Shiroyama in Satsuma province, being pursued hard by the Imperial army. There hundreds of the insurgents defended themselves against the Imperial army who besieged them very strictly and attacked them severely till Shiroyama fell on the 24th, September when Saigō Takamori and Kirino Toshiaki killed themselves bringing an end upon the war.

As many a severe battle took place during the war, there were so many casualties on both sides that on the 2nd of May, the wounded numbering 2,986 were received at the hospitals in Ohosaka and the wounded numbering 3,229 were received at the war hospitals at Kurume, since its opening on the 3rd of May, including 154 officers, 425 petty officers, 2,534

men, 41 police inspectors, 65 police men, and 10 coolies.

Those who were received at the hospital of Kumamoto too amounted to 641.

The Gundan Byoin Nikki-Shō or the short Diary of the Ward, which was written by one who witnessed those wards tells as bellow;

“ Battles both at Tawarazaka and Futamata were very severe, from the evening till the day break, and many wounded were carried from them in succession to Takase. Really they amounted over two hundred. There have been only hundreds of houses at Takase, but now half of them are reduced into ashes by the warfire. Fortunately we found several temples at the town, where we received the wounded, but temples too were soon overflowed with them. We wanted to send the rest to Kurume by way of Minamiseki, but neither had we a sufficient number of military coolies, nor we could hire villagers as all of them took refuge to other places. Those who could be sent there throughout the day were less than twenty or thirty, while newly received were counted by hundred. Here upon, we sent a paymaster

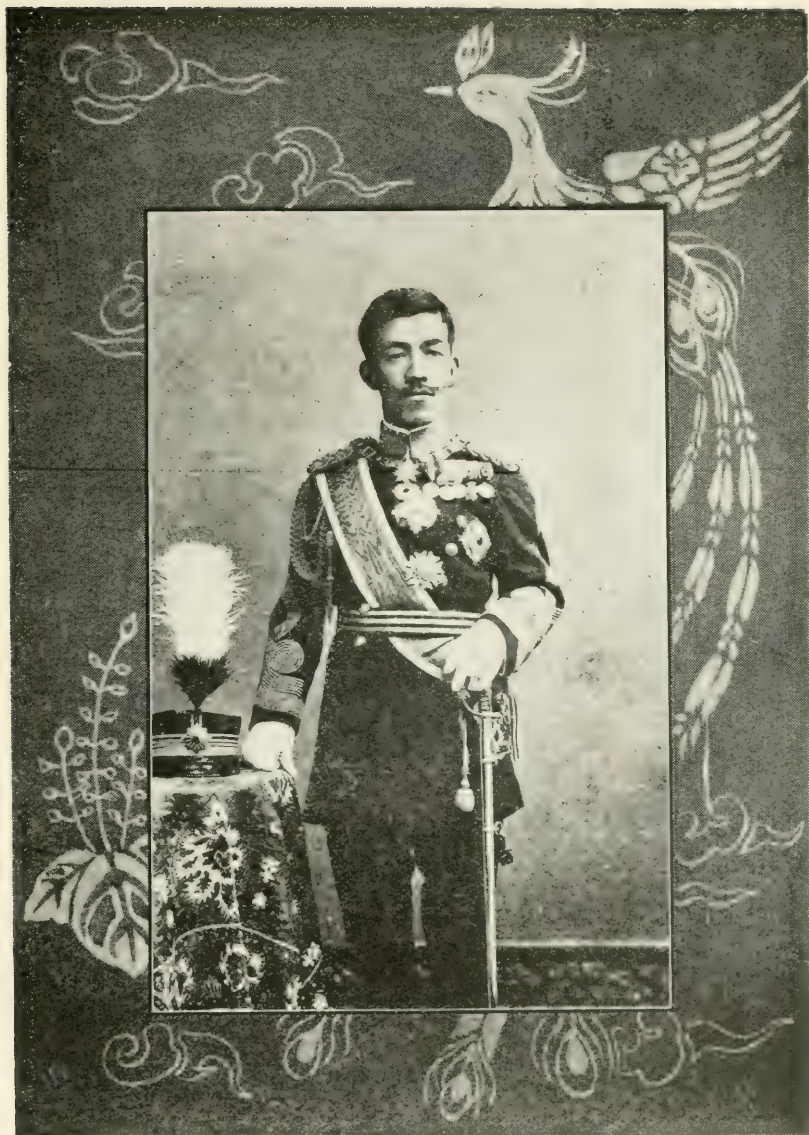
to Sarasu to hire boats, but all boatmen too fled away, except several boatmen whom he could barely hire with much wages at the evening, by which we could send several ten wounded for Kurume." (the paragraph of the 7th, March.)

Then His Majesty Emperor Meiji received reports that many casualties were caused, and were in miserable condition. He pitied the patients and sent his attendants and court physicians to inquire them. Her Majesty Empress Kenshō, the consort of the Emperor too sent a message to them graciously.

Encouraged by the gracious will of the Emperor a man by name of Sano Tsunetami, who had visited Europe, and had learned about the Red Cross Society, intended to organize a relief Society and was going to ask the government of its sanction. Just then, he was ordered to go to Kyushū by the government.

As soon as he arrived at Kumamoto in Kyushū island, he sent in a following petition to Field Marshal, H. I. H Prince Arisugawa.

"It is one of the hardest task to chastise the insurgents in Kagoshima prefecture. The Imperial army attacked the insurgents day and



H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan.

night for forty days since the outbreak of the war, and I have heard that a number of officers and men of the Imperial army lost. We can not remain unconcerned in the pitiable plight of the wounded and killed. The killed are most pitiable, but we have no means to restore them to life, but we can aid the wounded, who hover over the boundary between life and death. And so it is most urgent task to relieve them by all possible means. Of course the government is provided with means of a nursing and medical treatment, but the wounded increase limitlessly from the severe battles day by day, and there may be some cases that the wounded may not tended.

His Majesty the Emperor whose benevolence is highest, pities the wounded, and inquires them very often sending his attendants to them. Her Majesty the Empress too warmly sympathized with them bestowing some gifts upon them, of which we humble subjects feel a deep gratitude, though we lack ability, but now we intend to organize an association naming Haku-aisha or Charity Association, asking supports

from public spirited persons throughout the Empire in order to relieve the wounded of the Imperial army assisting surgeons of the army and the navy.

“The wounded of the insurgents are twice as many as those of the Imperial army, and it goes without saying that the insurgents are not provided with means of a relief. The wounded of insurgents are forlorn in mountains or fields very often. Though insurgents transgressed from the justice, and fought against the Imperial army, but they too are people of the Empire, and retainers of the same lord, and so our hearts can not bear to be indifferent with them. If our associations in view may be allowed to save them too, not only dignity and benevolence of the authorities may shine forth in home and abroad, they may be converted to justice. Civilized nations in Europe and America, have institutions to aid the sick and wounded in the battle fields, without difference of nationalities, to which institutions people contribute money and goods. This is a system which we must learn. This plan concerns to lives of many, and one day's

delay may cause a loss of many lives. We want to carry out our plan immediately, and we hope this will be sanctioned as soon as possible. Here we apply this petition, attaching a document of regulations of the associations.

May, 1877.

Counsellor Sano Tsunetami.

Ditto Ohōgyū Tsune."

This was applied to the field-marshal on the 1st of May, and it was sanctioned on the 3rd of the same. The petitioners were advised to consult with the head surgeon of the army about the detailed measures in carrying out the plan. The regulations of the associations were very simple consisting only of following five items.

"I. The purpose of the associations is to aid the wounded in the battle fields, under a strict neutralization.

"II. The funds of the associations consist of money gifted by the members, and also by public spirited persons.

"III. Surgeons and nurses of the association shall have a special badge upon their coat to be distinguished from distance.

“IV. Even the wounded of the hostile army shall be aided, if possible.

“V. Of course the associations observe the laws and regulations of the government and their actions are commanded by the chief surgeons of army and navy.”

Thus the charity associations which were the antecedents of our Red Cross Society were organized. In August of the same year, the intention of the associations was approved by His Majesty Emperor Meiji who conferred 1,000 yen of money upon the associations, and then Her Majesty Empress Kenschō conferred medical material made by herself upon the same associations.

Being encouraged by these Imperial donations, Mr. Sano and Mr. Ohōgyu consulted with Sanjo Saneyoshi, Iwakura Tomomi, Matsudaira Nobumasa, Matsudaira Joshō and Sakurai Tadaoki, with whose support, they established the associations. After they were provided with all necessaries, they went to the front where, they lent houses to receive the sick and wounded, under a badge of a circle with a horizontal line in it. The surgeons and nurses

of the associations, who were supplied with provisions and beds from the heads quarter of the field marshal, devoted in relieving the sick and wounded, under a command of the surgeons of the Imperial army.

Here, that which we must write in golden letter is a gracious act of H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito, who was a brigade commander, approved the work of the associations, and not only he complied with the request to be the honorary president of the associations, he donated 1,000 yen of money to the associations with a following letter.

“I am glad to know that all of you are well. Also, I am glad with all of you, that the new associations, the Hakuai-sha have been making an improvement day by day, and is honoured by an Imperial donation. That is a proof of your loyalty is supported by the Heaven and by people. I beg to inform you a receipt of your letter dated the 13th, Sept.. I do not think I am capable to the honorary presidency of the associations, but it is not in my heart to decline your earnest offer, by which I comply with your request with a cir-

circumspection. As to the details, I will talk with you after our return to the capital. Here, I only reply to your letter. I hope you will be careful of your health in this sultry season of the beginning of the autumn."

Then the head office of the associations accumulated funds asking public spirited persons to donate money, most of which the office sent to the front to aid the sick and wounded in the front. The associations chose local committees from distinguished local officials at important places, and established a local branch office at each of Ohosaka and Nagasaki in order to collect donations in localities.

Matsudaira Josho was sent from the head office to the front as a delegate of the head office in order to maintain a mutual understanding between the head office and the local branch of Nagasaki, a president of which was Sakurai Tadaoki who had a charge of the eleventh detached ward of the medical corps of the Imperial army and was relieving the sick and wounded at Nagasaki as well as Kumamoto and Kagoshima leading surgeons and nurses, under a command of the medical corps of the Imperial army.

The Nagasaki Local Branch of the associations carried out its aids for one hundred eighty four days beginning on the 1st of May and ending on the 31st of October of the same. It employed 1 superintendent, 1 vice superintendent, 2 paymasters, 1 chief physician, 23 of physicians and their assistants as well as 101 of nurses and coolies. The total were 129. The funds expended amounted to some of 5,870 yen. The branch received 788 patients, including 455 wounded and 333 sufferers of cholera.

Chapter VI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHARITY
ASSOCIATIONS.

In January of the year of 1877 after the Satsuma rebellion broke out and was pacified, the associations held a general meeting, on which occasion Prince Komatsu Akihito, the honorary president addressed to the congregation that at a time of peace the associations should prepare for a time of war.

In order to maintain the associations permanently, the congregation voted a vice-president and directors abolishing former committees. The associations sent a written promise of realization of the principles to every member, and also distributed a prospectus to expand the association to the public asking them to join as their members.

The associations drew up a plan to form mine relief corps to attach a corp to every of the Imperial guards, six garrisons and two naval depots of the time, every corp being provided to receive one hundred patients.

Then the associations hired veteran nurses, and were provided with materials of a medical treatment. Subsequently the associations revised and supplemented the regulations hitherto.

The prospectus of an expansion of the association distributed throughout the Empire, is as follows;

“When the associations were organized by us with a help of public spirited persons at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion for the purpose of a military relief, the associations sent committees and surgeons to the front to carry out a relief of the wounded.

“The work, however, only outlined the aim, and was not far reaching in carrying out the purpose, of which we are regretting even now. The war has ended. So should we abolish our institution too? No, the work should be stopped with the end of the Satsuma Rebellion, but our institution should continue eternally with the nation. The activities to dress wounds and to treat patients with medicine, may be done at any emergency and they may be stopped when it is over. But if we wish to aid the sick and wounded at any emergency thoroughly, we must

prepare before-hand. Some may say it is an omen of an evil to prepare for any emergency. That may be so, but since people form a state, they must have a national defense. That is the reason why, a state must have a standing army and a navy. How can we neglect a preparation of a war relief? If we can get along without having a chance to employ the relief corps, there is none happier than this for the nation. We can abolish the relief corps no more than we can abolish a standing army. To continue the institution we have two kinds of duties. These are to make preparations for the aids in peace times, and carry out the aids in war times. Now our Empire has the Imperial guards, six garrisons and two naval depots. Though complements of all of them are not alike, but estimating that we need to attach one hundred men of relief party to every of them, we must have nine hundred men of relief party in all. But now we can not make such an arrangement, and we must content with those to supplement the works of surgeons of army and navy. For this purpose we need some of 114,000 yen as

it is mentioned on an account, while we have only some of 5,400 yen left expending that which has been donated by the public spirited persons, since the establishment of the associations. That fund which now we have is one twentieth of that which we need.

“It is not desireable to have a war, but we must not neglect a preparation for it. So we have revised and supplemented the regulations of the associations which were enacted last year. We sincerely ask all of public spirited persons, to support our work bearing upon war aids on behalf of the welfare of our nation.

THE CHARITY ASSOCIATIONS.”

Then the associations decided to extend a relief even to foreign people, when a need calls their help, joining the International Red Cross Alliance. In 1883, the Honorary President of the Associations H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito invited prefectural governors to the head office and he asked them of their helps for the associations.

Since then princes of the Imperial blood, ministers, officers of army and navy, civil

officials, peers and common citizens joined associations. Soon the number of the supporters could be counted by thousands, which at first were not more than 46, when the associations were organized during the Satsuma Rebellion.

In the same year, Her Majesty the Empress conferred a sum of 300 yen upon the associations to encourage their work.

When the associations were intending to investigate the Red Cross Societies in Europe of their origins, systems, funds and activities and specially of the Geneva Conventions, fortunately an exposition of the sanitary and relief system was held in Berline in 1883, to which Shibata Shōkei was sent as delegate of the government of Japan. The associations asked Mr. Shibata and Mr. Siebold, who was a supporter of the associations and was staying there at that time, to investigate the Red Cross Societies in Europe, and to buy books and medical instruments concerned, and also to send a translation of a written résumé of the associations to those societies. In the next year, General Ohoyama, and Surgeon General Hashimoto visited Europe whom the associations asked to

investigate the Red Cross Societies in Europe.

Through the helps of Mr. Shibata, Mr. Siebold, General Ohoyama and Surgeon General Hashimoto, the associations obtained a sufficient informations about the Red Cross Work in Europe. Mr. Hashimoto recommended the associations to organize a permanent hospital, and to train relief parties in peace time, which recommendation was adopted through a decision of a general meeting of the associations. Then the associations lented from the war office a land at 4chome, Iidamachi, Kōjimachiku, Tōkōy, where the associations built a head office, and an attached hospital.

The opening ceremoney of the hospital was held on the 17th of November of 1886. Her Majesty the Empress honoured the occassion with her presence. Since then the hospital has been receiving sick citizens to treat them with medicine with a help of military surgeons in peace time. Meanwhile, the associations were added with supporters more and more, and were gifted of a large sum of money.

Chapter VII.

THE CHARITY ASSOCIATIONS WERE REORGANIZED AS THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

In November of 1886, the government of Japan joined the Geneva convention, accordingly the charity associations introduced various modifications into the requisitions of the associations in December of the same. On the 16th of March of 1887, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress ordered the associations to be under their direct supervision. On the 24th of May of the same the associations issued new regulations which were sanctional by the Imperial Househould, the War Office and the Navy Department. The associations were named as Nippon Sekijuji Sha or Red Cross Society of Japan. The new society raised H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito as its honorary president, and voted Mr. Sano Tsunetami as its president, Ohogyu Tsune and Hanabusa Gishitsu as its vice presidents, and also its seven directors. All of them were authorized

by Their Majesties. At the same time, the society appointed Hashimoto Tsunatsune as the president of the attached hospital of the Society which was also sanctioned by Their Majesties. On the next day, each of Their Majesties patronized the society promising to bestow an annual allowance of five thousand yen as a subsidy. Thus the society was to be yearly subsidized a sum of 10,000 yen by the Imperial Household.

In order to spread before your eyes the conditions of the society at that time, some documents of the the society of the time are mentioned fellow :

“ The Petition Bearing upon the Expansion
of the Work of the Charity Associations.

January 19th, 1887 A. D..

The charity associations have the same aim as the Red Cross Societies in Europe, of which I have mentioned already in a letter asking your help that we may be honoured with a visit of Her Majesty the Empress to the hospital on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the attached hospital of the charity associations. In the last November it was announced by an

Imperial ordinance that our government has joined the Geneva Red Cross convention, whereupon our associations too are hoping to ally with Red Cross Societies of the powers under the treaties of our government with others. We are expanding the work and revising the regulations of the associations hoping to be sanctioned by the government for the purpose thereof.

“When we look over all Red Cross Societies in Europe, there is none which is not favoured by a ruler of the state, but those in Germany and Austria, are specially presided by Emperresses of the countries. That is because the Red Cross work is one of the most charitable and patriotic works to be done in an emergency of a nation, and moreover it has a close relation with the powers. Our associations too have been favoured by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, of which we have a deep feeling of gratitude. We are filled with trepidation to ask the further favour from Their Majesties, but as our associations are hoping to be allied with Red Cross Societies of Europe, by which we hope that the associations may

be honoured to be under the patronage of Their Majesties, that the president, the vice president may be authorized by Their Majesties after they are voted among the members, and that the Associations may be under superintendence of government officials. Can we ask you to assist us in attaining them?

“If the Associations can be favoured so, not only they may be solidified of the foundations, but they may feel proud when they are allied with Red Cross Societies of the powers. People may be encouraged of their patriotic feelings in home, and the glory of our nation may be enhanced abroad. So I ask your Excellency to lay this matter before Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

The Grand Order, the Highest Rank of Prince of Imperial Blood, Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, Honorary President of the Charity Associations.

To the Rt. Hon. Count Ito-Hirobumi,
Minster of Imperial Household.”

“The Petitions for the Sanction of the Revised Regulations of the

Charity Associations and for the
President of the Attached Hospital.

March, 1887 A. D.

It is the highest honour of the Associations that our applications were sanctioned on the last 16th, so as we may be under the patronage of Their Majesties, and that our president and our vice president may be authorized by Their Majesties, whereby we feel the deepest gratitude of the highest benevolence of Their Majesties. Accordingly, we held a general meeting on the last 25th in order to decide that the Associations may revise their regulations and to change their name as Nippon Sekijūji-Sha or Red Cross Society of Japan to enter into sisterly relations with the Red Cross Societies of the powers. On the occasion, we announced the favours of Their Majesties, and brought forward a revision bill of the regulations before the members, which they decided bringing nineteen articles into existence. Now I lay them before you, if you have no objection.

“I hope you will assist us to get a sanction for them. Since last year, the Associations have

CHAPTER VII. THE CHARITY ASSOCIATIONS REORGANIZED.

been maintaining a hospital in order to train nurses, to which the Associations have invited Surgeon General Hashimoto Tsunatsune as the president of the hospital. I hope he too may be authorized by Their Majesties as in case of the president and the vice president of the Associations, for we have some special circumstances in maintaining an equilibrium between the officers of the Association proper and those of the attached hospital. I hope this too may be reported to Their Majesties.

The Grand order, the Highest Rank of Princess of Imperial Blood, Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, Honorary President of the Charity Associations.

To the Rt. Hon. Count Ito Hirobumi,
Minister for Imperial Household."

The Petitions for the Sanction of
the Revised Regulations of the
Charity Associations and for a
Superintendent.

April, 1887 A. D.

"As it was announced by an Imperial ordinance in November of 1886 A.D., the Imperial

government joined the Geneva Red Cross Convention in Switherland. Thereupon the Charity Associations too decided to ally with the Red Cross Societies of the powers, and at the same time the Associations decided to expand the scale of their work and to solidify their foundations. Accordingly the Associations applied to the Imperial Household to be under the patronage of Their Majesties and also to be under the supervision of the Imperial Household as it is mentioned on the copy of the application of an annexed paper, which applications were sanctioned on the last 16th through the minister of the Imperial Household. We are taking that sanction as our highest honour.

“For the purpose of changing the name of the Associations as Nippon Sekijujisha and revising their regulations, in view of entering into sisterly relations with the Red Cross Societies of the powers, the Associations held a general meeting on the last 25th, when we have decided to bring nineteen articles into existence, which in an annexed paper I lay before your eyes. If you have no objection, I hope it to be sanctioned.

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“Our Associations work under a protection and command of the War Department, in war times, and the likewise they can not accomplish their work, unless they are under supervision of the Department even in peace times. As the Associations are under a supervision of the Imperial Household, they hope that they may be under a supervision of the War Department as well as under a supervision of the Navy Department to which the Associations are also applying. The Associations hope that the applied matter may be sanctioned through a special consultation.

The Grand Order, the Highest
Rank of Princes of Imperial Blood,
Prince Arisugawa Taruhito,
Honorary President of
the Charity Associations.

To the Rt. Hono. Count Ohoyama Iwao,
the Minister for War.”

A same kind of a document was addressed to Count Ohoyama Iwao, the Minister for Navy. He has occupied both positions at that time.

Subsequently in April of the same year the

Associations which had supporters or members less than 1,000 at that time, convinced all high officials of all the Departments to join them as their supporters in order to expand their work of which intention was prettily successful, but still they were nothing but a petty institution comparing with the Red Cross Societies of the world.

It is worthy to note that at about this time, the Associations organized the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations under a patronage of Princess Arisugawa and Princess Komatsu, which later made effectful services in the war times.

Chapter VIII.

RELATIONS OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY
OF JAPAN WITH THE INTER-
NATIONAL RED CROSS
ALLIANCE.

The Charity Associations which have re-organized themselves and have changed their name as Red Cross Society of Japan, despatched Viscount Matsudaira Jōshō as a delegate of the Society to the fourth international Red Cross Conference held in Karlsruhe, Germany in September of 1887, also commissioning Surgeon General Ishiguro as other delegate of the Society, who was despatched from the Imperial government to the Conference.

Both departed on the 29th, May, 1887, from Tōkyō and attended to the Conference beginning on the 23rd, September of the same. The delegates introduced the history of the Red Cross Society of Japan to the assembly by which the Red Cross of Japan was recognized to be worthy for a membership of the International Red Cross Alliance. Then a circular recognizing the Red Cross Society

of Japan as a member of the International Red Cross Alliance was sent round among all the societies of the alliance since then the Red Cross Society of Japan has been enjoying all privileges of a membership of the alliance.

The Red Cross Society of Japan contributed one thousand francs to the Central Commission in 1891 for its funds. It despatched some delegates to the fifth International Red Cross Conference held at Rome in April of 1892. During the Sino-Japanese War (in 1894—1895,) the Red Cross Society of Japan was gifted of funds and materials for relief by the Central Commission.

Subsequently, the Red Cross Society of Japan presented black tea to French corps and Spanish corps in front in 1894, and also to Italian corps in front in 1895. The Society also despatched delegates to the International Red Cross Conference held in Vienna in 1895. During the Americo-Spanish War in 1898, the Society gifted one thousand francs to each of the belligerents. It also sent black tea to an American hospital ship in 1899, when she was anchoring in the port of Yokohama. It gifted one hundred pounds to the English Red Cross

Society, fifty pounds to each of the Red Cross Societies of Orange River Colony and Transval Republic during the Boer War in 1900. It has despatched its delegates to the seventh International Red Cross Conference held in Russia in 1902.

Imperial ordinances promulgating that the Empire has joined the International Red Cross Alliance, and the treaties concluded between Japan and Switherland as well as eleven powers are as follows;

An Imperial Ordinance.

The 15th, November, 1886. A. D.

We have joined the Red Cross Treaty concluded among Switherland as well as other eleven powers in 1864, for the purpose of relieving the suffering of the wounded at war times. We order hereby the same to be promulgated.

[His Majesty's Name.] [An Imperial Seal.]

Premier Count Ito Hirobumi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Count Inoue Kaoru.

Minister for War Count Ohoyama Iwao.

Minister of the Navy Count Ohoyama Iwao.”

The Treaty Joining the Geneva
Convention of 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan acknowledge following treaty bearing upon an amelioration of the conditions of the wounded in wars, concluded at Geneva, on the 22nd, August, 1864, among the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarvers, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Würtemberg.

(The Articles, omitted here. See pages 12—16.)

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Here with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the

Emperor of Japan to the Swiss Confederation, his name mentioned bellow declares with a special privilege whereof that the Empire of Japan joined this treaty.

In witness whereof, he signed and affixed, his seal on this declaration at Bern on the 5th, June, 1886 A.D..

Marquis Hachisuka Shigetsugu (signature),
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Swiss Confederation.

Subsequently the government of Japan has joined the Hague Convention of 1899 adopted the Geneva Convention of 1864 to maritime warfare, which was announced with an Imperial ordinance as mentioned bellow:

The 21st, November, 1900. A. D..

We ratify hereby the treaty adopting the Geneva Convention of 1864 to maritime warfare, signed and affixed the seals by the plenipotentiary of the Empire and those of the powers at the International Peace Conferenec held at Hague in Netherlands, and we order the same to be promulgated.

Marquis Saionji Kimimochi,
Chairman the Privy Council,
A Deputy of the Premier.

Kato-Takaaki,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(The Articles are omitted here. See p. 17.)

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Chapter IX.

THE HISTORY OF THE NURSES.

It appears that the sick and wounded in wars of the ancient times were aided by their comrades, while it is a recent fact that they have been aided by nurses.

The oldest relief work of Japan is that which was done by Empress Kōmyō, the consort of Emperor Shōmu who founded a charity hospital called Seyakuin under a management of services to her Majesty in April of 730 A.D.,

She ordered the officers to buy medical herbs with proceeds of tributes paid from fiefs of ministers, governors and other officials, and she aided patients who had no means to get medicine by themselves. (The Shoku Nihongi.) She also founded an asylum called Hidenin to receive sick people, deserted children, paupers who could not support themselves. There is a legend that she founded a bathing place opened free to people, where she herself sucked pus from an ulcer of a sick man by

which the sick man was cured on the spot. (The Genkyo Shakusho).

Princess Masako, the consort of Emperor Junna (in the ninth century) founded a charity hospital called Saijiin to relieve sick priests and nuns.

Beside these almost all Emperors or Empresses gave alms to paupers and orphans on celebrations, but when the Shōguns assumed ruling powers over the Empire, Emperors and Empresses could do such charities no more their authorities having been limited greatly.

That which women engaged in nursing of the wounded in wars for the first time, is later in the war of the northern provinces of Japan at the time of the Restoration (1868). The Kwakan Nikki, a diary written at the time says, "Many women are employed in nursing the wounded. Some of them are pretty, and soldiers are instructed not to be unchaste." At this time wounded were received at the mansion of Todo, at Shitaya in Edo, which was preceded over by two English physicians. At first nurse men were employed, but the wounded were harsh by nature, and would not obey the

warning of the nurse men, by which nurse women were employed to treat them with warm hands solacing them.

When Mr. Takagi Kenkwan came home from England, and founded the Jikeiin Hospital, he trained nurses in 1882. That is the beginning of a training of nurses in Japan.

On the 19th, May, 1889, Sano Tsunetami, Hanabusa Gishitsu, Hashimoto Tsunatsune, Ishiguro Chūchoku and others promoted the public to organize a ladies' voluntary nursing Association under the management of the Red Cross Society of Japan according to an opinion of H. I. H. Princess-consort of H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, which promotion was seconded by H. I. H. Princess-consort of H. I. H. Prince and public spirited ladies.

On the 14th, June, 1889, the society regulated for the training of nurses, on the 1st, April of the next year. Later the regulations were revised and modified many times.

Since 1896, all branches of the Society have been training nurses. Those nurses distinguished themselves by their successful services done during the Sino-Japanese war, during the

time of the Boxers' Trouble, and during the Russo-Japanese war.

In April of 1908, there were 260 matrons and 2,541 nurses throughout the head hospital and local branches of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

It has been found that nurse men were more competent than nurses for the services in the wards and for the services abroad. So the Society regulated for the training of nurse men and immediately put into operation in 1897.

Nurse men are to work under the command of military medical corps in war times, and need to be well disciplined. So in March of 1897, the society got a concession from the War Office to make nurse men practical exercise at garrison hospitals for five months, after their learning of nursing methods for five months at the head office or local branches of the Society.

During the Russo-Japanese War, thirty two aid corps were formed. Eighteen of them were by the head office, while fourteen of them by the local branches. It was found to be an incomparably hard task to adopt good nurse men.



H. I. M. the Empress of Japan.

Those nurse men dispatched to the battle field during the Russo-Japanese War, went round under shower of bullets to bring wounded to the wards, where they faithfully devoted in nursing the wounded.

In April of 1908, the Society had 89 hospital sergeant majors, and 579 nurse men throughout the head hospitals and branches.

Chapter X.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

On the 22nd, May, 1887, the first general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan was held at the head office of the Society. Then Mr. Sano Tsunetami, the vice president announced to the attendance that the Charity Associations revised their regulations, and changed the name as the Red Cross Society of Japan, which measures were sanctioned by the Imperial Household, the War Department and the Navy Department, and that the present general meeting of the members was held according to the eighth article of the new regulations. Then he reported settling accounts briefly after which the assembly voted H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa as the honorary president of the Society who accepted the election immediately. Thirty of standing councils were voted, among whom a president, a vice president and directors were voted. Then H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, addressed to the attendance as the new honorary president of the Society as follows:

“ Now that the first general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan is held up here to day to vote the standing council and officers beginning with the honorary president to directors, I am elected as the honorary president of the Society. I think, I am not competent for the presidency, but I can not decline the offer from my principle, when the former Honorary President Prince Komatsu Akihito is on the tour in Europe. So I will occupy the post for sometime, and will ask Imperial Sanctions for the new president and the vice presidents, also reporting to the Emperor and the Empress of new directors and new standing council. I hope all of you that you may co-operate with me in doing our duties, and in carrying out the principles of the new regulations in order to repay the graciousness of Their Imperial Majesties for their patronage of the Society.”

To this the president answered representing all the members of the Society as mentioned below ;

“ Your Imperial Highness has condescended to accept our offer to be the honorary president

of the Society notwithstanding Your Highness is one of princes of the Imperial Blood, and more-over you instructed us kindly. Who of us will not feel a deep gratitude? All members of the Society determined to co-operate in an expansion of the work of the Society under the patronage of your Highness in order to repay a graciousness of Their Majesties.

On the meeting, Sano Tsunetami was elected as the president; Ohogyu Tsune, and Hanabusa Yoshikata as vice presidents, and Shimizu Shun, Matsudaira Josho and six of others were elected as directors. Nabeshima Chokudai, Katsura Taro and ten of others were elected as the members of standing council.

On the 23rd, June, 1888, the second general meeting of the Society was held at the head office of the Society, which meeting was honoured by Her Majesty Empress Kensho with her visit. At 9 a. m. all officers of the head office as well as of the hospitals presented themselves to their offices. Soon some officials of the Imperial Household visited the head office. At 1, p. m., Princes of Imperial Blood, ministers, peers, civil officials, military officers,

naval officers, ladies, committees of local branches and news reporters swarmed to the head office. A number of those who swarmed there, were over five hundred. At 2 p. m. Her Majesty the Empress visited the office being received by all officers of the Society standing by both sides of the gate. Her Majesty was introduced to an Imperial resting room by Prince Komatsu. Then Prince Komatsu, the president, and vice presidents were received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. At 2,30 p.m. she visited the meeting, and bestowed a message as mentioned below:

"It is uncomparably pityful that soldiers, to whatever nation, they may belong, to suffer illness or to be inflicted wounds upon them at the battle. They have been doing their service on behalf of their country. This Society is to aid them universally from benevolence upon them. How can we not be glad of the work of this Society? All of you work hard!"

Then H. I. H. Prince Komatsu advanced before Her Majesty the Empress and offered following reply:

"It is our highest honour to be visited by

Your Majesty on this occasion of the second general meeting of this Society held to day. I express our hearty thanks representing all of the members of the Society.

“The Imperial Household favours the Red Cross Society from the highest benevolence to love soldiers and to pity the sick and wounded of them. Who will not be encouraged to do better service when one sees the Imperial benevolence? Public spirited persons of the whole nation join the Society in succession because the Society is under a protection of the Imperial Household. All of us determined to work hard day and night to improve the work of the Society in order to repay the Imperial favour, by which we will attain to the purpose of the Society. Thus we reply to the Imperial address in profound respect.”

Then President Sano-Tsunetami remarked substantially as mentioned below: *

“It is our heighest honour that we can report the accounts of the last fiscal year of the Society before Her Imperial Majesty, at our second general meeting up here to-day.

“Since the Charity Associations were re-

organized as the Red Cross Society of Japan in May of last year, it has been enjoying a favour of Their Majesty the Emperor and Empress and also assistances of all Public spirited persons throughout the Empire, by which the Society has been improved more and more. Now I will mention several important facts witnessed in our work during the last fiscal year.

“Those who joined the Society during the last fiscal year come to a number of 1,232, and the total number of the members come to 5,000. That which was gifted specially during the last fiscal year amounted to 1,200. The total receipts amounted to some 10,570 yen while the total expenditures amounted to some 6,400 yen, whereby we have bought national bonds with 3,000 yen as our reserve funds, but brought over the rest to this fiscal year.

“Besides, we have three important facts, which belong to this fiscal year and ought to be announced at the next general meeting, but I take liberty to announce them here.

“1. A sum of 100,000 yen is bestowed by Their Majesty the Emperor and Empress as

the funds of this Society, which effect is announced on the official gazette. The funds will be held in trust by the Imperial Household.

“2. The Shainshō or Medals for membership and the Yūkōshō or Medals for Meritorious Services were fixed and sanctioned by Their Majesty the Emperor just yester-day. The Shainshō are to be conferred upon members by the honoray president of the Society after the names are reported to Their Majesties. The Yūkōshō are conferred on meritorious members their meritorious deeds are reported to Their Majesties. These can be worn on any public occasions as decorations.

“3. On 26th, October of this year, a celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the foundation of the International Red Cross is held at the central office at Geneva, when also a celebration will be held at every Red Cross Society of the powers, which will send its history to the Central Commission by the 1st of September to be prepared there in a book to be distributed to every Red Cross Society as a commemoration of the celebration.”

Then the ceremony of conferring diplomas to the graduates of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing School was carried out. H.I.H. Princess consort Komatsu was offered a diploma by the president of the Society, while Princess Sanjō representing all graduates else, was given diplomas by H.I.H. Princess Komatsu who was the president of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations.

Then being introduced by the honorary president of the Society and the president of the hospital, Her Majesty the Empress reviewed all sick rooms as well as medical supplies of the hospital. She Condescended to inquire 36 patients by herself, and gave toys to two sick children by hand. Then Her Majesty retired to the Imperial resting room where she was offered of refreshments, and reported of the conditions of the Society by the honorary president, and the president of the Society as well as the president of the hospital. Her Majesty took her leave after she rested a while.

After the general meeting was over, members of the Society held a social meeting at Fujimiken Restaurant, at Fujimi-chō, Kōjima-chi-ku, Tōkyō.

Chapter XI.

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS OF A
VOLCANIC ERUPTION OF THE
BANDAI MOUNTAINS.

On the 15th, July of 1888, the Bandai Mountains in Yama county, Fukushima prefecture suddenly erupted. In this morning it was quite fine and calm till half past seven of the morning, when a sound like a firing of a cannon was heard from a distant, and then the ground began to tremble. After three or four minutes, a column of vapor rose from the summit of Small Bandai, and then the summit erupted with a sound like thousand thunder bolts rolled at once, when the vapor column rose higher than the summit of Large Bandai, so high that the summit of Large Bandai did not reach half way of the vapor column, the black smoke extended to all directions, and scattered heated volcanic ashes to every direction, by which the Azuma Mountains and the Take Mountains which were three ri distant to the east of the Bandai mountains were

covered with ashes. The east sides of the Bandai Mountains were covered with volcanic stone and ashes so that neither any herbs nor any tree were found there any more. Several villages on the foot of the Bandai mountains were severally damaged. Aki Yama village which was also at the foot of the mountains, was entirely buried with volcanic rocks, and nobody of the village was outlived.

At Nagasaka village, only a house was crushed, but ninety eight of the inhabitants probably with some of employees more for silk worm feeding may have been killed at the village. Kawakami Hot Spring was also entirely buried under stones and ashes. All houses there and fifty or sixty people who were resorting there were entirely buried. According to an investigation of the local government of Fukushima prefecture, a number of damaged houses were 463, of which 45 were crushed, and 48 were buried under lava. There were 485 casualties, of whom 444 were killed and 41 were wounded. The police of the town of Inawashiro endeavoured in relieving those sufferers, whom they received at the primary school and the branch

police station at Inawashiro. On the 18th, the police searched the killed people, and those killed found by the 20th come to 75, while 89 of people were missing still that time. A number of wounded cattle were 11, and that of killed were 43.⁶ An area of cultivated fields which were transformed entirely into a waste land was over 13,000 acres. The Red Cross Society of Japan was reported of numerous casualties of the locality. On the 20th of the same, the Society dispatched Surgeon Captains Doi, Ditto Oyama and Ditto Ohomori who belonged to the Central Hospital of the Society, with dressing material to Wakamatsu near the Bandai Mountains. But at this time, nurses were not dispatched from some circumstances. As soon as they arrived there, they received 18 of the wounded to a temporary hospital where they treated the sufferers with medicine, of which effect they telegraphed to the head office. Subsequently, on the 23rd, President Sano departed for Wakamatsu in order to superintend surgeons by himself. Surgeons changed the bondage twice a day by the 24rd, but since then they changed it once a day, which they found to be more

helpful to the wounds lessening bad smell and excrement. While these surgeons were working hard, other surgeons and managers of the society collected 500 yen of money for the expense of relieving the sufferers of this time. Each of Tokudaiji Sanenori, Yoshii Tomosane and Nabeshima Chokudai contributed 50 yen for a relief fund of this calamity. President Sano gave one hundred suits of unlined clothes to the poor at the disastrous district.

Meanwhile Kitamura Joun, the president of the prefectural hospital of Fukushima arrived there, and was ordered to manage the temporal hospital in his charge. Haga Eijiro, a physician of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, Surgeon Captain Kobayashi from the garrison of Sendai, as well as five physicians of the district too managed in relieving those wounded, by which surgeons of the Red Cross Society were not needed to stay there. So they left the place after they submitted those patients to new relievers.

Chapter XII.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On the 26th, October, 1888, the Red Cross Society of Japan held a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the International Red Cross at the Peers' Club at Ueno Park, Tokyo.

At half past twelve o'clock p.m., the *Shainsho* or Medals for Membership were conferred upon members. At half past two p.m., Her Majesty the Empress accompanied by Muro-machi, a *tenji*, (maid of honour) in the same carriage, and escorted by Kagawa, the lord steward to Her Imperial Majesty, San-no-miya, the vice steward to Her Imperial Majesty, Tazawa, a court physician, and Koike, a *gontenji* (next to a *tenji*), visited the Peer's club.

She was introduced to a resting room by Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu, and then she honoured the celebration with her presence at three o'clock p.m., when she bestowed a following message to the assembly:

“We are glad to have a celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the foundation of the International Red Cross Society here to-day. We hope this Society would grow more prosperous in future.”

Then Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu presented a following reply.

“No honour of this Society can not surpass to this visit paid by her Majesty the Empress to the Society here to day, when a celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the foundation of the International Red Cross Society is held.

“That which we can hold this celebration here, chiefly owes to the gracious magnanimity of Their Majesty the Emperor and Empress extended to this Society more and more. It is the best chance to show the effects of the work to the public in order to invite their assistance to the development of the work. All members must exert to realize the Imperial hope mentioned on the message, and must coordinate the Society with the Red Cross Societies of the powers, by which we must repay to the gracious magnanimity of Their Majesties.”

Then President Sano Tsunetami made an address expressing a gratitude on the Imperial visit paid to the celebration, and describing the improvement of the International Red Cross Society made in the last twenty five years, and a considerable improvement of the Red Cross Society of Japan which it has been making under a patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, by which the Society could held this celebration with the Red Cross Societies of the powers. He also expressed his hope that all the members of the Society would strive to expand the Society more and more to repay the gracious magnanimity of the Their Majesties extended to the Society.

When the address of the president was over, Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu conferred the *Yūkōshō* (Medals for Meritorious Services) upon those personages who made meritorious services to the work of the Society such as Ito Hirobumi, Saigō Judo, Yamagata Aritomo, Ohoyama Iwao, Hijikata Hisamoto, Sano Tsunetami, Ohogyū Tsune, Hashimoto Tsunatsune, Ishiguro Chuchoku, Sakurai Tadeoki, and Matsudaira Josho, as well as upon

meritorious members such as Iwasaki Hisaya, Ditto Junior Yanosuke, Nishimura Torajirō, Mitsui Takayoshi, Asami Matazo, Maki Sobei, Minota Chōjirō, Hara Rokuro, Ditto Junior Jenzaburō, Hiranuma Senzo, Nakakawa Matsaburō, Ohotani Kahei, Kasano Kichijirō etc.,

Subsequently the president conferred a diploma and a copy of an act concerning the *Yūkoshō* upon every of those whom the *Yukoshō* were conferred upon.

Then Her Majesty the Empress left the assembly hall, and went round between the exhibitions of relief instruments and materials. She rested at the resting room a while where she was offered with refreshments. She left the Peers' Club at 5 p.m.. On the day, Her Majesty the Empress bestowed a sum of 500 yen upon the Society for an entertainment of members. The celebration was attended by Premier Kuroda Kiyotaka and other Ministers, Sanjo Saneyoshi, the keeper of the privy seal as well as by heads of foreign missions to Japan.

The Red Cross Society of Japan petitioned to the Imperial Household for the sanction of the badges or medals for the members of the

Society which was sanctioned on the 21st, June, 1888, and conferred them upon the members on the occasion of the celebration. The rules of the *Yūkōshō* and the *Shainshō* are mentioned below :

Article I. The Red Cross Society of Japan which is patronized by Their Majesties the Emperor, and Empress, is superintended by the Imperial Household, the War Department and the Navy Department, and which is allied with Red Cross Societies of the powers under the treaty between the government of Japan and those of the powers, enact rules of the *Yūkōshō* and the *Shainshō* through an Imperial sanction conforming to the Article V, of the revised regulations.

Article II. The *Yūkōshō* (Medals for Meritorious Services) are conferred upon those who are meritorious for the work of the Society. The *Shainshō* (Medals for Membership) are classified into three classes, the first, the second, and the third which are conferred upon the Honorary, Special and Ordinary members respectively.

Article III. The Honorary President of the

Society shall submit the names of persons qualified as the Honorary, Special and Ordinary members to the Emperor through the Minister of the Imperial Household, and shall confer the medals upon them respectively.

Article IV. The *Yūkōshō* can be worn on any public occasions as the medals are established through an Imperial sanction.

Article V. The forms of the *Yūkōshō* are as follows:

Medal....Silver. four stripes of rays inlaid white around a circle, in which a phoenix, a bamboo, a paulownia and a red cross are inlaid.

Cordon....Scarlet cordon with two of indigo stripes.

Article VI. The forms of the *Shainsho* are as follows:

The first class.

Medal....Silver coating. Round designs are similar with those of the *Yūkōshō* but not inlaid.

Cordon....Ditto, without a caloured flowers.

The second class.

Medal....Silver....Ditto.

Cordon....Ditto.

The third class.

Medal....Ditto.

Cordon....Ditto, without a coloured flower, but a small indigo flower is put on it for one who has completed the whole subscription.

Article VII. The *Yūkōshō* and the *Shainshō* shall be worn on the left breast. When a decoration or a medal for merit is worn, the *Yūkōshō* or the *Shainshō* shall be worn to its left side.

A proviso: When the *Yūkōshō* and the *Shainshō* are worn at the same time, they shall be worn side by side, the *Yūkōshō* on the right, the *Shainshō* on the left.

Article VIII. Recipients of either the *Yūkōshō* or the *Shainshō* are not allowed to transfer it to their children or theirs, but when they resign their membership of the Society, they must return it to the Society.

Chapter XIII.

AN AID TO CREWS OF A TURKISH WRECKED MAN-OF-WAR.

In early summer of 1860, the Sultan of Turk desired to enter into a friendly relation with the Emperor of Japan, and despatched Admiral Osman-pasha to Japan by a man-of-war, as an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to offer a credential and a decoration to Emperor Meiji of Japan. On the 13th, June, Osman-pasha and his suits were given in audience by his Majesty the Emperor Meiji whom he presented the credential and the decoration who also conferred decorations to the envoy and his suits and also enterained them with a court dinner.

When Osman-pasha and his suits were going to leave Yokohama very soon, some of crews of his man-of-war were infected with cholera, and the crews had to undergo quarantine. At length the man-of-war departed for home from Yokohama, on the 15th, September, and sailed as far as off the light house of

Ohoshima, Kii province at half past three p. m. of the 16th of the same, the vessel wrecked on account of storm, but it was raging so severely that none of people on the land knew what had then happened on the sea. The crews had no time to launch life boats, but were drowned except sixty three of the them who swam to the coast of the light house. Some of them went to the light house and asked a rescue, but their language was not intelligible to the keepers of the light house, who merely alleged strangers to be outlived crews of a wrecked vessel because they wore only wet shirts. One of the keepers of the light house showed pictures to the strangers, one of whom pointed a man-of-war, by which they could allege that the wrecked vessel was a man-of-war. Subsequently one of the strangers, who could speak English a little told the keepers that the wrecked vessel was a Turkish man-of-war.

Then the keepers reported what had happened to the village office. Clearks of the office as well as policemen brought about the villagers, with whom they went down the sea shore

The unwounded and the slightly wounded of the crews were lead to a primary school and a temple, as well as dwelling houses at Kashino, but seriously wounded were carried to the same place by board doors. There they were supplied with new clothes, while the wounded of them undergone a medical treatment of physicians in the morning of the next day.

But Kashino is a hamlet, and it was inconvenient for an aid of the sufferers, by which they were removed to Ohoshima village.

At five on the morning of the 18th, all of the crews departed for Kobe by a steamer called *Bōchō-maru* being commanded by two survived brothers of Osman-pasha, and being escorted by police men and clerks of the village offices. They arrived in Kobe at 9, p. m. of the same day. The reason why they wanted to go Kobe was that they supposed that they might find a Turkish consul there.

But they failed it to their great despair, for Turk was not a treaty country with Japan and Turk had no consul in Japan.

However, the prefectural government of Kobe received them at a hotel called Jiyute and took care of them.

As fifty were wounded out of sixty outlived crews, the Red Cross Society of Japan despatched two physicians and two nurses to Kobe to tend them. The conditions of the wounds were very bad, but as the Detachments of the Society tended the wounds since the 21st and the 22nd as carefully possible to a satisfaction of the sufferers. They were getting better by degrees. Subsequently in obedience of an order of the Imperial Household to continue the medical treatment upon the sufferers, the head office of the Society, despatched a clerk, a pharmacist's assistant, and two nurses with relief materials. So they departed in the after noon of the 24th of September. Then the head office despatched a chief physician by name of Kamiyama-Kenzen to inspect the medical treatment there. Sano Homare, and other three physicians in the prefecture of Kobe offered themselves to tend sufferers co-operating the Detachments of the Society. The offer was accepted by the Society gladly.

Thirteen of fifty wounded, were seriously wounded. One suffered from pleuropneumonia on account of a heavy blow on the breast. Two of them got a bruise on their thigh, and had undergone a quilt operation. One had a bruise on the upper jaw. One's leg bone was broken. One had a wound upon an abdomen. Other lost some flesh on his thigh.

The Detachments of the Society had tended the wounded till the 3rd, October, when they submitted the sufferers to the prefectural hospital of Kobe on its charge and they returned to the capital, except one physician and two nurses who were ordered to remain in the hospital till the departure of the crews for their home. Soon the Imperial government sent these crews by two of Imperial men-of-war—the Hiei and the Kongō.

Chapter XIV.

THE REMOVAL OF THE
HOSPITAL.

According to a proporsal made by Surgeon General Hashimoto, the Society had decided to establish a hospital in preparation of a war hospital in June of 1893. The hospital was completed in November of the same, and it was opened very soon.

Subsequently in 1888, a fund for construction of a Hospital was bestowed on the Society by the Imperial household. On the 15th, April, 1887, the Society undertook construction of a new hospital at an Imperial estate in Minami Toshima county, in the suburbs of Tokyo, enjoying a privilege to be leased of the estate. The new hospital was completed and was opened on the 1st, May, of 1891, removing the former one.

The estate of the new hospital covered an a'rea of 23,000 tsubo (one tsubo is a six feet square), and the building covered an a'rea of

2,000 tsubo. The cost of construction amounted to 100,000 yen.

On the 17, June, 1892, a celebration of the opening of the hospital was held at the same place. On the day, the rain barely ceased notwithstanding, it was the rainy season. Green leaves fresh from rain reflected the sun rays shon through the intervals of the clouds now and then.

At 10, a. m., all officials of the society beginning with the president of the Society and the president of the hospital, attended the hospital. At 1 p. m., such personages as Honorary President H.I.H. Prince Komatsu, his consort H.I.H. Princess Komatsu, H.I.H. Prince Komatsu Junior, H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa, H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa Junior, H.I.H. Prince Kanin and his consort H. I. H. Princess Kanin, H.I.H. Princess Kwachō Ikuko, Countess Matsukata, Viscountess Hijikata, Macheonesses Nabeshima and Maeda, Countess Toda, Viscountesses Sakurai and Kiyooka, Mrs. Hanabusa and Mrs. San-no-miya, Mr. Sugi, the Lord Steward to Her Majesty Empress Kensho, Mrs. Sugi, Surgeon Generals Ishiguro, and Matsu-

moto, Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals Takagi as well as members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations. news reporters etc. arrived at the hospital. The number of attendance were over two hundred.

At 1, p. m. Her Majesty Empress Kensho paid a visit to the hospital, when all officials of the Society received Her Majesty by standing on the both sides of a path between the gate and the porch. Her Majesty was conducted to the resting room by Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu. After a short while Her Majesty received the honorary president, the president, and the president of the hospital in audience, when Her Majesty gave a gracious message, and a sum of 500yen to the Society. Accordingly, the honorary president expressed his thanks to Her Majesty representing the Society.

Then Her Majesty received the president of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations, the vice president of the same as well as Surgeon Generals Ishiguro, and Matsumoto, Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals Takagi in audience. While the standing councils, and other officials of the Society were standing

in rows, the president of the Society reported to Her Majesty of the construction of the hospital, and then the president of the hospital offered the documents mentioning the regulations of hospitals, and the works, of the same to Her Majesty.

What the president of the Society reported to Her Majesty at this time was substantially as follows :

“ Since funds for the construction of the hospital had been bestowed by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress upon the Society ; Surgeon Major-General Ishisaka Korehiro, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Kamiyama Kenzen had taken a charge of the construction affairs, while Architect Miyauchi and others had superintended the construction till its hospital buildings were completed in last year after two years of the work.

“ This hospital is modelled upon the attached hospital of the Heidelberg. This hospital is above reproach of its arrangement of rooms, a capacity of air, the equipments for medical treatments of patients. More over, the land is elevated, and air is fresh.

“The completion of such a nice hospital chiefly owes to the patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress made upon the Society, and it partly owes to the best efforts of the construction committees. This hospital can accommodate for one hundred patients in the peace time, but it can accommodate for them doubly as many in the war times.

“Since the completion of the hospital, the president of the hospital and other officials have been dilligently managing the hospital, by which the organs of training of physicians and nurses, beside equipments of medical instruments are well arranged.

“What the Detachments of the Society could tend the sufferes at the eruption of the Bandai Mountains, at the wreck of a Turkish man-of-war, at the earthquake disaster in both prefectures of Gifu and Aichi entirely depend upon the patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress made on the Society, of which people at home and abroad feel a deep gratitude.

“We expect to expand the work in order to meet a need of any emergency, wishing to

repay the gracious patronage of Their Majesty the Emperor and Empress made upon the Society. It is our highest honour that we can report of the construction of the hospital to Her Majesty the Empress, who graciously honoured the celebration with a visit."

Subsequently Her Majesty the Empress went round twenty one of sick rooms in all to inspect. She inquired the president of the illness and the ways of the medical treatment of patients in every room and Her Majesty earnestly listened to his explanations.

When she saw a patient on a critical condition, her eyes appeared to be wet with tears. She bestowed toys on sick children by hand, and a certain sum of money for cakes upon the sick adults. She walked about 1,200 yards going round sick rooms for two hours, however, she seemed never tired, but seemed to be glad to have so large a hospital.

She rested a while in the resting room where she received Engineer Gotō of the Home Department who was also a committee of the Society and newly returned from Europe having attended the 5th International Red

Cross Conference. She left the hospital amid the music at 6 p. m., when all officials saw her off standing in rows on the both sides of the path between the gate and the porch.

Then all of the visitors were entertained with refreshments, and left the hospital on 7 p. m..

On the 18, the hospital received all ministers and other highest officials appointed directly by His Majesty the Emperor as well as professors of the Medical College of the Imperial University, court physicians, military surgeons, the governor of Tōkyō prefecture, the superintendent-general of the police, headmen of districts and urban districts, chieives of the police stations, the members of Tokyo Physicians' Associations, the possessors of the Yukoshō, special members and reserve physicians of the Society.

On the 19th and the 20th, the hospital permitted the public to inspect it. On the 21st, the hospital received the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.



Late H. I. H. Princess Akihito
Komatsu, the Former Honorary-
President, the Ladies'
Voluntary Nursing Associations.

Late H. I. H. Prince Akihito
Komatsu, the Former Honorary-
President, the
Red Cross Society of Japan.

Chapter XV.

A RELIEF OF THE SUFFURERS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN PREFECTURES OF GIFU AND AICHI

At 6.37 a.m. of the 28th, October of 1891, a disastrous earthquake took place in prefectures of Gifu and Aichi with a sudden rumbling, trembling from south east to north west. The conditions of disasters are mentioned below:

Gifu Prefecture.

The City of Gifu.—A conflagrations broke out at 6.40 a.m at various places, after the shock of the earthquake. Those quarters were houses deduced into ashes were Kamaishi Machi, Kamitakeya Machi, Komeya Machi including Gifu Primary School, houses on the foot of Inaba Hill on the south east; Kuruma Machi, Kokuma Machi including Higashibetsuin temple on the east; Kuruma Machi, Mokuzō Machi, Yajima Machi, Horie Machi on the west; and Kami Ohokuwa Machi

on the north. The fires continued for six hours.

When the fires were raging the police made all their efforts to relieve the wounded and extinguish the fire cooperating with people, but as they found themselves unsuccessful, they released prisoners of misdemeanour ordering them to aid the wounded and extinguish the fires in several quarters. At the same time, students of a normal school and a middle school were brought about for the same task. With all their efforts the fires were extinguished at length, whereby the office of the prefectural government and other offices besides houses at some quarters of the city were relieved from the fires. A number of houses lost in the fires came to 2,225. A number of the houses remained crushed came to 948 while that of half crushed came to 2916. A number of people killed by a crush, and that of wounded were several tens.

The Town of Ohokaki, in Yasuya County,— Ninety percent of the houses of the town were crushed, and several hundred people were killed by crush. Soon a fire broke out and destroyed over two thousand houses.

The Town of Kazamatsu in Hakuri County,— Twenty percent of the houses of the town were crushed, and then almost all houses were destroyed by a fire.

The Town of Take ga Hana in the Same County,— Seventy percent of the houses were crushed. Casualties over 400. Nearly half of the houses were destroyed by a fire.

*The town Kitakata in Motosu County.—*All houses were crushed.

Takatomi Village in Yamagata County,— All the houses were crushed and many were killed by crush.

The Town of Seki in Takenori County,— Crushed houses 251. Casualties 75. Fires took place at three places, and 92 houses were destroyed by the fires.

Uruma Village in Kagami County,— Crushed houses 304. Only 2 houses were left standing. Casualties 20. Other towns and villages too suffered many losses of mortals and houses.

The total number of killed people throughout the prefecture were 4,134; those of wounded were 6,122; those of crushed houses 37,472 and those of lost by fires were 5,564.

Aichi Prefecture.

The City of Nagoya,—With the shock of the earthquake, many houses were crushed. Some people and catles, were pressed down. Soon fires broke out in several places. The police run about here and there to relieve those who were crying for help being pressed down with the timbers of crushed houses. They carried the wounded of Nagoya and Atsuta to Aichi Hospital, Kōseikan Hospital, Nagoya Police Station and Shōtokuji Temple. The chief of police presented himself at the headquarters of the third division of the army, and asked the divisional commander to despatch engineer corps to the crushed post and telegraph offices to take out letters and the telegraphic instruments, also relieving officials from timbers and fragments of the crushed buildings. Subsequently the sixth and the nineteenth regiments patrolled the city in obedience of the order of the divisional commander to guard.

Besides the losses of houses and casualties in Nagoya there were many of them at Biwashima, Kiyosu, Ichi no Miya, Hagiwara,

Inasawa, Tsushima, Iwakura, Komaki, Koori, Inuyama and other places in the prefecture, where students of the Medical College of Nagoya were sent to aid the wounded, but as there were too many wounded to be tended by those students very soon.

The municipal office of Nagoya and districts offices endeavoured to supply boiled rice to the sufferers, but as efforts of the officials alone could not meet the need, they asked a help of transport corps of the army, by which people could be barely saved from hunger.

According to an investigation of the police station of the prefecture, the killed by the disaster in the prefecture were 2,347 in number; the wounded 3,668; houses entirely crushed 62,091; houses half crushed 110,702; houses entirely lost by fires 180; and houses half lost by fires 20.

Hearing the disasters in prefectures of Gifu and Aichi, the Central Office of the Red Cross Society despatched President Viscount Sano Tsunetami, Director Matsudaira Josho, Provisional Chief Surgeon Konishi Ko with some physicians and nurses to both prefectures

of the earthquake disaster, on the tenth of November. They were also entrusted by the Standing Councils, and the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations to bring 1,100 suits of garments to both prefectures for patients of earthquake victims. At the same time the Central Office of the Society telegraphed to the Kyoto Local Branch to despatch Detachments to the localities of the earthquake disasters. The Detachments of the Society received the wounded in eleven tent hospitals in both prefectures of the earthquake disasters, cooperating with other aid parties which were consisted of physicians of the prefectures and those of neighbouring prefectures or students of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, those of the Medical College attached to the First High School and those of the Tokyo Jikeiin Medical College.

The places where the Detachments of the Society actively devoted in aiding the victims in Aichi prefecture were Inuyama Machi in Niwa County, Iwakura Mura in ditto, Koori Mura in ditto, where the head quarters existed; Komaki Machi in Higashi

Kasugai county; Jimmokuji in Kaito county; Kanie Machi in ditto, and also Inuma, Sekisawa, Mietsu and Ohogaki in Gifu prefecture.

The most of the wounds were sprainings of limbs and excoriations of skin or flesh. Some of wounds contained sands and gravels. The Detachments of the Central Office of the Society tended 2109 wounded while the Detachments of the Local Branches tended 2501 of them.

Their Majesties Emperor Meiji and Empress Kenshō bestowed 13,000 yen upon each of two prefectures of the disasters to relieve people, and despatched a chamberlain and a court physician to inquire them, at the same time His Majesty ordered H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito who was just then staying in Kyoto, to inquire them as a deputy of His Majesty. Accordingly governors of those prefectures ordered headmen of districts under their administration to tell the people of the gracious magnanimity of Their Majesties.

Chapter XVI.

THE RELIEF MANOEUVRE.

At the end of October of 1892, a special grand manoeuvre of the army was held in Tochigi prefecture, of which the Imperial Guard Division, the First Division, and the Third Division took part. The total number of the officers and men took part in the manoeuvre amounted to 30,00. Then His Majesty Emperor Meiji superintended the manoeuvre as the generalissimo.

The Red Cross Society desired to take part in the manoeuvre actually tending the sick soldiers, who were to be sent to the garrison hospital in Tokyo, for the purpose of practising on the system of transporting the sick and wounded for war times. The Society made following arrangements;

I. To pitch two large tents and six accessory tents by the railway station of Utsu-no-Miya, for the purpose of receiving the sick and wounded of the army. The tent hospitals shall be superintended by the medical corps of the army.

II. The sick and wounded received into the tent hospitals shall be transported to Ueno station in Tokyo by the railway cars escorted by physicians and nurses of the Society.

III. The railway cars to transport the sick and wounded shall have a covering.

IV. The transporting service shall be made once or twice a day for three days since the 23rd till the 25th, including the both days.

On the 23rd of the same, ten of seriously wounded and twenty four of slightly wounded of soldiers were received into the tent hospitals, and then they were despatched at 4. 25 p. m. for Tokyo by railway cars under an escort of a physician, two relief staffs, and two nurses of the Society. When they arrived at Ueno station in Tokyo, the seriously wounded were moved to patient transporting vehicles, while the slightly wounded to *rikisha* to be carried to the garrison hospital in Tokyo under an escort of the same, to be delivered to the military surgeons.

On the 24th, one seriously wounded and three of slightly wounded were despatched for the

garrison hospital in Tokyo under an escort of an assistant physician of the Society in the same way with the above. On the day, Vice President Hanabusa Gishitsu; Director Viscount Matsudaira Jōshō and Viscount Matsudaira Nobumasa visited Ueno Station to command the staffs of the Society in transporting the wounded soldiers.

On the 25th, the wards of the Society received none of the wounded.

It is worthy to note that thirty one of physicians, some of whom had been connected with Society as the reserve physicians of the same, offered themselves to take part in the manoeuvre with their own expense, which offer was accepted.

This undertaking of the Society was deeply interested by the military authorities and the Imperial Household so that War Minister Ohoyama, General Yamagata, divisional commanders, Chief of the General Staff H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa and Vice Chief of Ditto Kawakami, visited the tents or the hospitals by persons. The Emperor graciously despatched chamberlain Hōjō to the tents to require the Detachment of the Society.

Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu inspected the tent hospitals as well as the accommodations for the patients in the station and in railways cars after the review of the army was over which took place after the manoeuvre. He received the Detachments of the Society and physicians who had volunteered to take part in the practise with their own expenses, whom he expressed his appreciation of their toil. He also gave a message to the members of the Society in the prefecture encouraging them. President Sano addressed them that he could believe that the Society would be efficient at any time of emergency witnessing the effectful acts rendered at the manoeuvre.

Then Director Sumizu thanked to the physicians of the locality for their toil, and dispersed them.

Chapter XVII.

RELIEF SERVICES RENDERED IN
THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

SECTION I.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

About in May of 1894, a party called Tōgakuto rebelled at Kōfu prefecture, Zenradō in Korea, and then at Kinkaifu in Keishōdō. The rebellers pretended to punish tyrannical officers, and they actually killed officers simultaneously breaking government offices and plundering weapons. The Korean government tried to chastize the rebellers, but the government troops were replused. Accordingly the Korean government asked the Chinese government to reenforce the troops of the Korean government.

The Chinese government despatched troops over the sea and landed and encamped at Gazan in Korea, on the 8th of June of which effect the Chinese government informed to Japan according to an article of the Tientsin Treaty.

Then Japanese government too despatched troops to Korea for protecting Japanese residents in Korea. They landed at Chemulpho and marched to Seoul protecting Mr. Ohotori Keisuke, the Japanese Minister to Korean court, who had been staying home. Meanwhile the rebellors were defeated by Ri Genkwai, a Korean general, and by which they were dispersed.

Mutsu-Munemitsu the foreign minister of Japan interviewed with Chinese minister to the court of Japan several times, whom he proposed that both governments of Japan and China would co-operate in helping the Korean government. But the Chinese minister refused the proposal, because the Chinese government assumed Korea to be subject state of China.

On the 23rd of July, the Japanese minister Ohotori tried to present himself at the court of Korea, being protected by two battalions, when the guards of the gate of the Korean Palace fired against the Japanese troops. But soon they fled away by which Minister Ohotori could present himself at the court.

At 7 a. m. of the 25th, July, the Japanese

fleet commanded by Commander Tsuboi met with two Chinese men-of-war, the Chiyuan, the Kuang-I and the Ts'aochiang were convoying transports with troops off the coast of Fengtau, when they challenged with Japanese fleet. At a battle which lasted for one hour and twenty minutes, the Chiyuan fled away; and the Kuang-I run upon a sunken rock, while the Ts'aochiang was captured, the transports being sunken.

On the 28th, July Japanese troops commanded by Major-General Ohoshima replused Chinese troops from Seikwan stage, which troops had been marching from Gazan. Subsequently Emperors of China and Japan declared a war upon each other on the 1st of August.

On the 6th, September of the same, Japanese troops captured Phyongyang which had been occupied by Chinese troops.

On the 17th of the same, fleets of both belligerent parties met with on the Yellow Sea, where a battle took place between both parties when two of Chinese men-of-war fled in flames, while three of them were sunken by cannon fire of Japanese fleet.

On the 17th, November, 1894 Japanese troop captured Port Arthur, and on the 1st, January, 1895, Japanese troops co-operating with Japanese fleets captured batteries on both sides of the bay of Weihaiwei. Subsequently Chinese fleet in the bay of Weihaiwei surrendered to Japanese army, by which Weihaiwei was ruled by Japanese army entirely.

On the 9th. March, Japanese troops obtained the whole controlling power of the peninsula of Liaotung.

On the 23rd of March, Japanese fleet attacked Pescadores, and then Japanese troops landed there to capture it.

On the 31st January, 1895, Chines court despatched an envoy to Japan to enter into peace negotiation, but as he was not invested with full power, the negotiation was suspended.

According, Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Li-Hungchang was despatched for Japan and arrived in Shimonoseki on the 17th, April, 1895, with whom Premier Ito Hirobumi and Foreign Minister Mutsu Munemitsu as ministers pleni-

potentiaries, entered into negotiations of peace by which the Sino-Japanese peace treaties were concluded. With the treaty, the government of China recognized an independency of Korea, and ceded the peninsula of Liaotung and Island of Formosa with its accessory islands, paying also 200,000,000 tael to Japan. However, the peninsula of Liaotung was returned to China according to a warning of Germany and other two states.

SECTION II.

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF RELIEF.

As soon as a war was declared upon China by the Emperor of Japan on the 1st, August, 1894, the Red Cross Society of Japan opened a provisional conference, which laid down the regulations of emergency accounts, the regulations of allowances for relief staffs etc., also fixing means of relief services.

Every local branch in Tokyo, Kyoto, Ohosaka and Nagoya organized a relief corp which can accomodate for two hundred patients, while every local branch in Hokkaido, pre-

fectures of Hyōgo, Nagasaki, Gumma, Miyagi, Ehime and Kumamoto organized a relief corp which can accomodate for one hundred patients. The organization of a relief corp which can receive two hundred patients is as follows:

Personnel.

1 Chief surgeon. 1 Director. 4 Surgeons. 2 Pharmaceutists. 2 Clerks. 1 Accountant. 1 Head nurse. 40 Nurses. 1 Polisher of medical instruments. 1 Servant. 6 Coolies. Total 60.

Accomodations for Patients.

12 Stretchers. 6 Tents. 210 Suits of wadded garments for patients. 800 Pieces of thick blankets of half size. 220 Suits of lined garments. 210 Pieces of counterpane. 250 Suits of unlined garmrnts. 210 Suits of pillow covers. 210 Suits of shirts. 500 Pieces of sheets. 250 Pieces of girdles. 50 Sets of mosquito nets, each for persons. 6 Coffins.

Accommodations for Relief Staffs.

180 Pieces of blankets of half size. 20 Pieces of sheets. 60 Pieces of bedding covers. 15 Sets of mosquito nets, each for 4 persons. 60 Suits of pillow covers.

Under above mentioned organization, it was found a shortcoming in a number of relief staffs and especially in a number of nurses. Accordingly, every branch in Kyoto, Ohosaka, Nagoya etc., twenty four in all, invited candidates of nurses varying from twenty to thirty in number whom local branches trained in a short period. Thus a number of nurses newly got during a period since the end of 1894, till the beginning of the next year, came to 668 in all throughout all local branches. These nurses were distributed among all wards. In addition to this, lady voluntary nurses, and nurses of charity institutions were adopted for the relief services.

All of these relief staffs and nurses served at ten base hospitals in home, four hospitals for hostile wounded, and wards abroad, namely at Chemulpho, Phyongyang etc.

in Korea, and at Chinchao, Port Arthur, Takushan etc. in China.

In October 1894 and in March 1895, several hundred of relief staffs served in transport vessels of the Army to relieve soldiers on board. Subsequently a relief corp was sent to Formosa which worked at wards belonged to the commissariat at Kiirun and Taihoku.

The Red Cross Society also made an arrangement to transport and distribute war relief presents freely to the Army and the Navy co-operating with the Rail Way Bureau, Rail Way Companies, and Steam Ship Companies, when the Military War Relief Department and the Naval Accountants' Bureau announced that then would receive presents mad by the public for the Army and the Navy.

In addition to the above mentioned service, the Society also devoted in consolation of the army in front, and the patients in wards as well as in welcome of troops at their triumphal return.

At the beginning of the war, the funds possessed by the central office of the Society amounted to 177,202 yen and those possessed

by the local branches amounted to 288,592 yen. It was also expected that a sum of 144,905 yen may yearly be subscribed by the members of the Society who were over sixty thousand in number.

These funds were not considered to be sufficient for a war relief service, and so the Society raised contributions from the public. The attempt was responded with contributions in succession. The Geneva Central Committee of the International Red Cross Alliance, also circulated a letter to Red Cross Societies of the powers asking their contributions for the relief service of Japan, wherefor the committee itself too contributing.

Contributions made by the Red Cross Society of the foreign countries are as mentioned below;

¥ 719 by the Geneva Central Committee.

¥ 1971 by the Society of Netherlandish India.

¥ 1797 by the Society of Austria-Hungary.

Relief materials for 25 patients by the Society of Russia.

12 boxes of surgery instruments by the Society of Germany.

3 boxes of the same by the Society of France.

The funds contributed from home and abroad amounted to 75,401 yen, and articles contributed were 292,275 in number, which consisted of 371 kinds.

During the war, many members were newly added to the Society and many of them paid their subscriptions for years at one time.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Society during the war were as follows:

Total revenue ¥ 435,254.

Total expenditure ¥ 399,505.

Surplus ¥ 35,748.

Herewith, we have a great honour to mention that Her Majesty Empress Kenshō, rolled dressing material by hands also ordering court ladies to follow Her instance, to bestow six thousand rolls of dressing material upon the Society which were given to it on the 13th, November 1894.

SECTION III.

BASE HOSPITALS IN HOME.

Since August of 1894 till December of the next year, the Society took charge of relief at

eleven base hospitals in home. These base hospitals were in Hiroshima, Tokyō, Ohosaka, Matsuyama, Marugame, Fukuoka, Kokura, Nagoya, Toyohashi, Kumamoto and in Sendai. Some of these hospitals, were spared for a relief of hostile soldiers, which will be mentioned under other heading.

A number of patients received in base hospitals in home, and that of relief staffs of the Society employed in these are mentioned below :

Base Hospitals. Patients received. Staffs. Days.

Hiroshima	5,088	284	359
Tokyō	2,107	288	161
Matsuyama	3,71	32	173
Nagoya	3,77	41	118
Toyohashi	181	16	96
Kumamoto	849	49	109
Sendai	460	41	221
Fukuoka	0	11	102
Kokura	0	22	102
Marugame	0	19	50
Total.....	9,438.....	804..	1,489

Tokyo Central Office sent a relief corp to Hiroshima Base Hospital on the 2nd, August of 1894, and then sent another corp in

addition to it on the 16th, September of the same. Kyoto Local Branch sent a relief crop to Hiroshima Base Hospital on the 4th, November, and in addition to it another on the 8th and the 9th of the same. The Detachments from Kyoto Local Branch took charge of the 3rd branch hospital of the same. Hiroshima Base Hospital was most brisck, because there existed the Imperial Headquarters during the war and it was the distribution centre of army of the time. The attached hospital of Tokyo Central Society was occupied as the third Branch Base Hospital and a corp of the Tokyo Central Society took charge thereof. Nagasaki Local Branch took charge of Nagoya Base Hospital and Toyohashi Base Hospital. Ehime Local Branch, Kumamoto Local Branch, and Miyagi Local Branch, took charge of Matsuyama Base Hospital, Kumamoto Base Hospital and Sendai Base Hospital respectively. Fukuoka Local Branch, Nagasaki Local Branch, and Kagawa Local Branch supported Fukuoka Base Hospital, Kokura Base Hospitital, and Marugame Base Hospital respectively sending nurses only there.

SECTION IV.

RELIEF EXTENDED TO HOSTILE WOUNDED

When the Sino-Japanese war was fought, China did not join the International Red Cross Alliance, and had no organization of relief society.

Moreover whenever Chinese troops captivated Japanese soldiers, they were used to cut ears, a nose, fingers and even testicles one by one to kill them in extreme tortures, of which barbarous acts, the Japanese had the deepest aversion, but the Japanese thought it was her mission to show an instance of humanity and philanthropy to the enemy, but not to do tit for tat with some barbarous acts. So the Red Cross Society of Japan decided to extend relief to Chinese wounded alike as it is done to soldiers of her own.

The Red Cross Society of Japan extended relief to hostile wounded at following places as mentioned below:

Hospitals.	Patients received.	Staffs.	Days.
Tokyo	55	28	96
Nagoya	299	10	302

Toyohashi	188	6	302
Ohosaka	999	24	214
Liushuchun in China	35	46	0
Total.....	1,484	111	914

Tokyo Local Branch of the Red Cross Society received hostile wounded into a hospital to aid them. Nagoya Local Branch took them into temples at Nagoya and Toyohashi. Ohosaka Local Branch aided them at the Second branch of Ohosaka Base Hospital, and also took charge of aid of patients at prisoner houses. The Detachments of the Red Cross Society also aided hostile wounded at Liushuchun in China.

SECTION V.

RELIEF IN WARDS AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

During the war four Detachments were dispatched abroad to aid the wounded in the front.

The First Detachment consisted of 41 staffs and they departed with relief material for 200 patients on the 2nd, September, of 1894.

They established a ward at Chemulpho in Korea to receive the sick and wounded, but after about one month's work there,

they moved to Phyongyang where they served at a ward. Then the corp was divided into four parts at Gishū, Ryūsen and Gazan, as well as at patients' station in Chinnanpho till 30th, April, 1895. A number of patients received by the corp are as mentioned below:

Places.	Patients aided.	Days.
Chemulpho	272	28
Phyongyang	3,339	195
Ryusen	919	115
Gishū	112	8
Chinnanpho	571	26
Gazan	9	20
Total	5,123	390

The Second Detachment started on the 19th, October, 1894, and served at the ward at Gyoin-do, and after about one month's service there, they moved to Liushuchum on the 12th, of December of the same and then they were divided into two parties to serve at wards Chinchow and Port Arthur till the 27th, May, 1895.

A number of patients received by the Detachments are as mentioned below:

Places.	Patients aided.	Days.
Yüyintung	653	44

Erhup'u	1,014	38
Liushuchun	1,400	80
Chinchow	2,495	182
Port Arthur	1,400	32
Total	6,965	379

It is worthy to mention that the chief surgeon, surgeons and pharmacutists of the Detachment were sent from the prefectural hospital of Uzu-no-Miya, according to the decision of the prefectural council of Tochigi prefecture.

The Third Detachment which consisted of 38 staffs and nurses departed on the 25th, December, 1894. They were divided into two parties in Korea, and one of them worked in Korea, while the other worked in China till the 17, April, 1895.

A number of patients received by the Detachment are as mentioned below:

Places.	Patients received.	Days.
Takushan	2,808	62
T'uch'engtzu	1,636	35
Ch'ingtuitzu	1,766	43
Ch'angch'en	560	12
Total	6,770	152

The total number of the sick and the wounded

of troops received by the Detachments in Korea and China came to 18948, and in addition to this, Korean out-patients to whom an aid was extended came to 1,333, while Chinese out-patients to whom an aid was extended came to 868.

The Detachment for Formosa, which consisted of fifty five staffs and nurses started on the 13th, July, 1895. They served at the ward at Kirun and then moved to the ward at Taihoku till the 10th, November, 1895.

A number of patients received by the Detachment are as mentioned below :

Places.	Patients received.	Days.
Kirun	4,898	40
Taihoku	4,351	63
Total	9,249	103

In addition to the above mentioned services, since October, 1894, six surgeons and twelve nurses served on board of transport vessels in order to relieve the patients on board, while according to a request of the War Office made on the 11th March, 1895, to send one hundred surgeons and three hundred nurses to transport vessels to aid the patients on board, a number of surgeons and nurses were

despatched for the servise. They continued their work till the 6th, February, 1895. The vessels on which they served numbered 94. Most of them sailed from ports in Korea, and China as well as from Formosa to home, or vice versa. The patients carried under their care, and those who undergo their relief are as mentioned below :

Vessels.	Patients carried under a care of the corp.	Patients underwent medical treatments.	Relief staffs.	Days.
The 1st vessel	4,158	253	18	65
The 2nd vessel	33,864	25,108	478	320
Total.....	38,123	25,361	496	385

SECTION VI.

COMFORTS OF THE ARMY.

Besides relief works, the Society also devoted in comforting the army, making some presents to soldiers, delivering freely presents for soldiers made by the public, entertaining soldiers with refreshments, and inquiring patients in wards.

It was regulated that those who make presents to the army should send them with their own expenses to the fixed offices of the

Army and the Navy, by which the Red Cross Society undertook a service to deliver those presents freely with a help of the Rail Way Bureau and rail way companies. The service was began on the 23rd, July, 1894 and continued it till the work was undertook by the war office in Jaunary, 1895. Presents made for the Army were transported to the military ware house at Shimonoseki, while those made for Navy were trasported to Naval stations at Kure and Sasebo.

A number of packages delivered by the Society amounted to 56,762, and that of contributors whose packages the Society handled came to 10,330. When the Society was carrying out this work, requisites for war congested too much on rail way trains, whereby the Society experienced a hard task for the service.

The president and directors of the Society were never tired in inquiring patients in base hospitals--President Sano Tsunetami inquired patients at Hiroshima Base Hospital, and Hospitals of Naval Stations of Kure and Sasebo in October, 1894; and at Tokyo Base Hospital several times; Director Matsudaira Nobumasa

inquired patients at Hiroshima Base Hospital in September, 1894, and at Tokyo Base Hospital several times. Director Matsudaira Jōsho as a deputy of the president inquired patients in hospitals of the Army and the Navy at Hiroshima, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Marugame, Matsumoto, Himeji, Ohosaka, Ohotsu, Nagoya, Toyohashi, Sakura, Takasaki, Sendai, Aomori, Kure, Sasebo etc. since April till July of 1895. Chief Manager Shimizu Shun inquired the patients at Hiroshima Base Hospital several times; while Provisional Inspector Kuroda Tsunahiko inquired patients in wards in the front in December of 1895.

The Society made presents of 10,000 pieces of handkerchieves to the Army and the Navy in Korea in July, 1894; 60,000 pieces of handkerchieves to the Army in Formosa, and also fifty boxes of cakes to each of quarantines at Nijima, Hikojima and Sakurajima.

Whenever troops were departing or passing stations, staffs of the Society awaited them at stations to entertain them with tea or hot water, and to make present them of cigarlettes, handkerchieves, provisions and articles of daily

use, or to relieve the sick soldiers when it was necessary. Stations where the staffs of the Society made this service were Aomori, Ichinohe, Shimonoseki, Sendai, Kōriyama, Uzunomiya, Ohosaka, Kobe, Okayama, and Hiroshima, among which Hiroshima was found to be most brisk to carry out the service. The staffs also made same kind of service at naval stations, when the fleet were departing from or arrived in the ports.

At the triumphant returns of troops and fleets, the Society made the same kind of service at the stations and naval ports. A number of patients whom relief was extended at such occasions came to 2,370.

SECTION VII.

THE SERVICES OF LADIES' VOLUNTARY NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The ladies voluntary nursing associations chiefly devoted in comforting the sick and the wounded of army and navy, or nursing them by hands or else by making and contributing relief materials.

In November, 1894, President of the As-

sociations H. I. H. Princess consort of H. I. H. Prince Komatsu, accompanied by Marchionesses Nabeshima, Saigo and Ohoya, and also other members, inquired the patients at Hiroshima Base Hospital, Kure Naval Station Hospital, where they made some presents to the patients, while Her Highness sent her deputy to Sasebo Naval Station Hospital for the same purpose.

In May, 1895, H. I. H. Princess Komatsu, H. I. H. Kitashirakawa, H. I. H. Kwachō Ikuko and H. I. H. Princess Kuni Eiko visited Tokyo Base Hospital in a party to inquire patients.

Countess Nire had served as Superintendent of nurses in Hiroshima Base Hospital beginning in September, 1894. Marchioness Nabeshima, Countess Ogasawara, Viscountesses Tanaka and Akamatsu with other thirteen of members devoted in nursing patients at Tokyo Base Hospital beginning May, 1894. Mrs. Murakami, the lady of Governor Murakami with ten of lady volunteer nurses had worked at Hiroshima Base Hospital.

In August, 1845, H.I.H. Princess consort of H. I. H. Princess Komatsu, President of the

Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations brought about their members at the Hospital of the Society, with whom Her Highness decided to prepare some dressing materials. Then Her Highness and other ladies worked in preparation of dressing materials for a number of days notwithstanding it was at the middle of summer, and was very hot. At the beginning of September, dressing materials for 1,300 patients had been prepared, which the Associations contributed to the Army and the Navy.

In December of the same year the Associations were asked to prepare package of dressing materials by the chief health officer in the front, by which the members attended at the same place for a number of days beginning at the 9th, January, 1895, notwithstanding it was in the coldest season of year, and they prepared 10,000 packages of dressing materials, which they delivered to the War Office. In May of the same, they also made 1,000 pieces of belly-bands, which they contributed to the Army and the Navy in the expedition of Formosa.

These instances of the Central Association were followed by all local branches,—Hokkaido

Local Branch contributed some rolls of dressing materials to the Red Cross Society; Shizuoka Local Branch contributed to the Society a sum of money and thousands of suits of white undergarments, with some dressing materials; Kumato Local Branch made tens of thousand rolls, of dressing material to contribute to the Society and some members served in base hospitals as nurses; Gumma Local Branch and Niigata Local Branch made some of dressing materials to contribute to the Society, while Ohosaka Local Branch trained some nurses to distribute them among wards and base hospitals.

Chapter XVIII.

THE EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING.

When the Sino Japanese war was over, members of the Society who were meritorious in their relief service were conferred decorations or granted a remuneration, upon them. Some of the most meritorious conferred even a peerage upon them or promoted in their peerage. Those who were honoured numbered 1,255. All who actively worked in relief service were given of a war medal.

His Majesty Emperor Meiji, specially bestowed following message to the Society:

“You have done your duty well assisiting the Sanitary Departments of the Army and the Navy during the war in 1894—5. We approve it glady.”

Her Majesty Empress Kenshō bestowed also a following message to the Society:

“We are glad that you have realized humanity relieving patients of our nations and other, and assisted the work of the sanitary Departments with harmoney and mutual assistance.”

Subsequently on the 18th, June, 1896, the eighth general meeting of the Red Cross Society was held at Ueno Park, when Her Majesty Empress Kenshō graciously honoured the meeting with Her presence. The members who attended the meeting were over 13,000.

At 10.5 a.m., Her Majesty the Empress arrived at the meeting place who was received by President Sano and staffs of the Society at the porch and was lead to meeting place by Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu. Her Majesty bestowed a following message.

“We are glad to be present at this eighth general meeting of the Red Cross Society here to-day and to see all of members. We are glad extremely that the Society could do their service successfully during the war 1894—5, and the Society is improving more and more.”

To this H. I. H. Prince Komatsu responded:

“It is highest honour of the members of the Red Cross Society at this occassion of the general meeting here to-day, to be honoured by Her Majesty with a presence, and especially to be bestowed of a message. This Society

has making a rapid progress under a special patronage of Their Majesties since its establishment and could realize its principle of patriotism and philanthropy during the war in 1894—5. However, the fruits were not very conspicuous, and could repay only ten thousandth of the gracious patronage of which we feel ashamed. Now the Society has twenty thousand of members, who expect to bring a material success in the relief work at a time of any emergency. I respond to the Imperial message with a circumspection representing all the members.”

Subsequently the president Sano reported substantially as follows:

“The chief works which our Society carried out during the war in 1894—5, were (1) reliefs at base hospitals; (2) relief extended to the sick and the wounded of hostile armies; (3) reliefs at wards abroad; (4) relief on board of transport ships; (5) reliefs in Formosa; besides deliveries of presents made by the public to the Army and the Navy; consolation of patients in hospitals; and entertainments of army at railway stations.”

“A total number of patients of the Army and the Navy who were aided at base hospitals in home by the Society were 9437; that of those who were aided abroad were 16,711; that of those who were aided on board were 25,361; that of those who were aided in Formosa were 9249; and that of patients of Chinese and Koreans who were aided in those native places and in Japan were 3,686. The total Number of the patients who were aided by the Society during the war were 64,445, of whom 7,364 were wounded, and 5,578, were sick. In addition to this, those patients who were transported by transport ships under the care of relief corps were 38,122 in number, and the patients of the Army and the Navy who underwent an immediate aid of the Society were approximately 2370 in number.”

“The number of relief staffs who devoted in those relief service were 1567, including directors of the Detachments, surgeons, pharmacutists, clerks, man nurses and, woman nurses among whom two surgeons, nineteen of man nurses and four of woman nurses died from illness owing to their service.”

“Ladies’ Voluntary Nursing Associations assisted the work of the Society in nursing patients and entertaining soldiers with refreshments.”

Besides the works in the war, the Society aided nine wounded at the earthquake disaster in Tōkyō prefecture, and relieved fifty five wounded at the flood in Fukui prefecture. The Society made a present of tea to the expedition armies of France, Spain and Italy. A number of those who joined the Society in 1894—5, were 145,915.”

“Yearly subscriptions of these amount to 402,627 yen, besides subscription paid in a lump sum came to 198,285 yen. The total number of members on rolls at the end of May of the current year came to 271,782 whose yearly subscriptions amount to 569,187 yen.”

“The total amount of the gifted money for relief work during the war amounted to 75,401 yen, and a number of gifted articles were 371, including 4466 yen of money and some medical instruments gifted by the Central Committee of the International Red Cross Society, and by those of Netherlandish India,

Austria, Russia, Germany and France. In addition to these, during the same period, money gifted amounted 13,287 yen, and articles gifted were 88 in number."

After this report was made, Her Majesty the Empress bestowed the *Yūkoshō* for fifty five meritorious members which Director Shimizu Shun received representing other meritorious members to deliver these medals among them.

At 10.35, a.m., Her Majesty the Empress withdrew, and then the Meeting was broke up.

Chapter XIX.

TIDAL WAVES UPON THE COASTS
OF THREE NORTHERN
PREFECTURES.

On the 15, June, 1896, massive tidal waves swept along the coastal lines of three prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate, Awomori causing an innumerable damages and losses of lives.

That was at the noon of the 15th, June, an omen of a tidal wave was witnessed along the coasts of above mentioned three prefectures. Finally at 8 p.m. of the same, a severe tidal wave visitted the coasts, which was followed by other three severe ones till 11 p.m. of the same. Ten of villages and towns were swept away causing losses over 30,000 of lives. The Red Cross Society despatched 175 of staffs, including surgeons and nurses through who the Society tended 4,958 of patients.

Iwate prefecture,—On the 16th, July, the Central Office of the Red Cross Society of Japan was telegraphed by the branch of Iwate prefecture to send a relief corp in order to tend

the sick and the wounded caused by the tidal wave, whereby the Society despatched one surgeon and three nurse men on the 17th, but as the Society was telegraphed that the casualties there were so many to be aided by a small relief party by which the Society added the despatchments of relief parties twice more, till all sent to the prefecture came to 74, including 13 surgeons, 2 clerks, 28 man nurses, and 31 woman nurses.

They worked hard in aiding the wounded till the 5th, August, being co-operated by professors and students of the Medical College of Sendai, who left the place at the middle of July, and relief corp of Iwate Local Branch of the Society also. The place where the relief work was most needed in the prefecture was, Miyako, where over three hundred patients had been refuging in houses barely left to be swept away. The Detachment of the Society tended them beginning on the 21st, their arrival being much delayed by damaged roads.

Miyagi prefecture, -- Three counties of Motoyoshi, Momofu and Oga had suffered the disasters worst: 1,384 houses out of 3,971

houses in the three counties were swept away, by the tidal waves, causing 3,346 losses of lives and 966 wounded out of 2,7413 inhabitants.

As soon as Miyagi Local Branch of the Society was reported of the disaster, it held a council of the committees in the office on the 16th, June and laid down the scheme to aid the sufferers in the prefecture.

Reporting to the Central Office, what the Local Branch had schemed on one hand; the branch despatched a relief corps to the disastrous regions with relief materials on the other hand.

They co-operated in relief with military surgeons despatched from the Second Army Division in Sendai, as well as professors and students despatched from the Medical College in Sendai in accordance with a request made by the local government of Miyagi prefecture. A number of the relief party worked there including those of Sendai Local Branch of the Society, military surgeons, professors and students were 139. In addition to these, four surgeons and two clerks were despatched with relief materials from Motoyoshi county, by the

members of the Society there. There were also some individual surgeons who offered themselves to aid the patients with their own expenses. These relief parties were divided among eighteen temporal hospitals in Aikawa, Fokura, Shizukawa, Irimae, Natori, Koizumi, Ohotani, Akito, Kisenuma, and Ohosawa. Every temporal hospital had surgeons varying from two to four, a pharmacist, a clerk, and nurses varying from five to six. From the Central Office of the Society, only one surgeon and one man nurse were despatched there partly to inquire the branch and partly to assist the branch when their help come to be needed. Subsequently three nurses were despatched there from the Central Office according to a request of the president of the local branch. As soon as these nurses arrived at the local branch they were despatched to a temporal hospital in Kisenuma.

Relief works in Miyagi prefecture were carried out in good order, immediately after the disaster by which the patients who underwent the treatment of the relief corps got better very soon.

The relief corps of the Society could return on the 31st, July, leaving a few remaining patients to the care of community hospitals in the districts.

Awomori prefecture,—Damages and casualties in the prefecture were rather few comparing with those of prefectures of Iwate and Miyagi. There were 50 of seriously wounded and 120 of slightly wounded. The Central Office of the Society received no report from Awomori Local Branch of the tidal waves which happened on the 15th, till the 17th of June but as the Central Office could allege that some casualties were caused in Awomori prefecture, it inquired Awomori Local Branch on the 17th, whether the branch needed any help from the Central Office. Then the local branch asked the Central Office to send some relief staffs to the locality. So three surgeons and ten nurse men were despatch from the Central Office, who departed from Tokyo on the 19th of June, and arrived at disastrous places of the prefecture on the 22th, when they established two temporal hospitals to receive the sick and wounded of the the locality.

Awomori Local Branch could despatch two surgeons and a number of nurse men to the disastrous places in the prefecture. In addition to these, two military surgeons visisted the places for a relief of the patients in accordance with a request made by the local government. These relief parties worked at Hyakkoku mura, Yachikashira and Futakawane. The military surgeons left there on the 23rd, while the relief corps of Red Cross Society left there on the 8th, July, leaving only nine patients at Hyakkoku mura, who were in serious condition no more.

Besides relief corps, Director Baron Ozawa Takeo was despatched from the Central Office to the three disastrous prefectures to inquire of the victims of the tidal waves. He was also entrusted by the Society, Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations and, by Mr. Sano as an individual, to bring their presents to the patients of those disastrous localities.

Those presents are as mentioned below:

Presents from the Central Office.

15,000	{suits of garments for patients of }	Iwate prefecture.
500	„	Miyagi „

200 „ Awomori „

Presents from the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations.

1,500 {pieces of white cotton} Iwate prefecture.
 {girdles for patients of}

500 „ Miyagi „

200 „ Awomori „

Presents from Mr. Sano.

1,500 {pieces of towels} Iwate prefecture.
 {for patients of}

500 „ Miyagi „

200 „ Awomori „



H. I. H. Prince Kotohito
Kan-in, the Honorary President,
the Red Cross Society of Japan.

H. I. H. Princess Kotohito
Kan-in, the Honorary President, the
Ladies' Voluntary Nursing
Associations.

Chapter XX.

RELIEF SERVICE DURING BOXERS' TROUBLE IN CHINA.

SECTION I.

THE BOXER'S TROUBLE.

In January, 1900, the Boxers run rioted in Shun-tung prefecture, in China, and then marched into Chih-li prefecture, damaging rail ways between Peking and Tientsin, cutting off telegraph wires, and killing foreign engineers of the rail ways.

These boxers were supported by Chinese soldiers, and killed in a broad daylight, a chancellor of Japanese legation in Peking and German Minister to Chinese government while all residents of the powers in China, refuged in the English legation in Peking.

Men-of-war of England, France, Germany, Russia, America, Italy and Japan gathered off the coast of T'aiku, and despatched about 350 blue jackets for Peking, subsequently adding

1,200 of them, but all of them were severely, attacked by the rioters and Chinese soldiers.

On the 23rd, June of the same, ministers of the powers in Tokyo opened a conference at the Foreign office, and decided that the powers would co-operate in relieving their residents in China. Then the government of England asked Japan to despatch a number of armies to China for the same purpose, which proposal was seconded by the powers, though some of them made a complaint.

Accordingly Japan despatched two divisions of armies for Peking where they marched on the 14th, August to relieve their residents there.

The Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China who had then a ruling power in practise, in China as well as ministers of the state refuged to T'aiyüan, and then to Changan leaving Imperial Palaces and government houses which were soon occupied by the armies of the powers.

Then the Chinese government which had moved to the western town, despatched Prince Ch'ing and Lihungchang to Peking to settle

all the matters concerned with the rioters and the armies of the powers.

On the 25th, September, the Chinese government promulgated to punish all the ring-leaders of the trouble, but Prince Tuanch'ung who had been influential in domestic administration, and was alleged to have instigated the riots, was newly appointed as the Minister for War.

Chinese government and the ministers of powers in Peking entered into negotiations on the 26th, October and lasted till the 9th, November, agreeing to the following conditions, on which they were affixed seals, on the 9th, September of the next year.

1. China shall express sufficient condolence with a due etiquette for the German minister and the Japanese chancellor who were massacred.

2. The ringleaders of the Boxers' Trouble shall be punished to be condemned to death or beheaded respectively of their crimes.

3. China shall pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 Tael to the powers.

4. Legations of the powers shall have a standing guard of their own.

5. The battery of T'aiku shall be destroyed.

6. The powers shall station their defence corps at important places between Peking and Tientsin.

SECTION II.

AIDS ON LANDS.

In Home:—As the landing party of Japanese Navy were active in China at the beginning of the Boxers' Trouble on the 20th, June, 1900, the Red Cross Society of Japan was requested by the Minister for Navy to despatch a relief party of one-half of an ordinary relief corp personnel to Sasebo Naval Station in order to tend the patients received at the Naval hospital there, whereby the Society despatched a surgeon, a pharmacist, and eleven of superintendents and nurses departing from Tokyo on the 21st of the same. They arrived at Sasebo on the 23rd and immediately presented themselves at the Naval Station where they were ordered to tend four patients from China by a steam ship Higo Maru, and twenty

five patients of the marine corps. The relief party served dilligently under Surgeon Inspector Ishiguro Uchūji, and Fleet Surgeon Murakami Tempyo. The conditions of the patients got better very soon, and almost all of the patients needed a help of a surgeons and nurses no more, except a first class warrant officer whose left breast had been pierced with a bayonet. So the relief party left Sasebo for Tokyo on the 1st July and arrived there on the 3rd of the same.

The activities of the landing party of Japanese Navy were to be succeeded by the army of Japan according to the request of the powers made to Japan to despatch 22,000 of military force and over 4,000 horses to Chana. The patients of Japanese army and those of other cobelligerent armies, had been transported to Hiroshima war hospital by a hospital ship Hakuai Maru of the Red Cross Society, by which the Red Cross Society offered themselves to the War Office on the sixth, July to send some relief corps to Hiroshima too. The offer was received on the 9th, July by the War Office requesting the Society to despatch one relief corp to Hiroshima war hospital as the first attempt in relief service

for military force made at the time of this trouble. This first relief corp consisted of fifteen persons including surgeons, nurses and an interpreter. They departed from Tokyo on the 15th, July.

The Society was also requested by the War Office on the 12th, July to despatch the second relief corp. Accordingly the Central Office ordered Hiroshima Local Branch to meet the request by itself. Then a relief corp was soon organized there, and it undertook the work at Hiroshima Base Hospitals beginning on the 26th, July.

Hiroshima Base Hospitals received not only the patients of the Japanese armies but also those of cobelligerent armies. A number of patients were added more and more. So the Society despatched 33 of chief nurses and nurses, appointing five nurses from each of local branches of Kanagawa, Kyōto, Ohōsha, and Hyōgo. They departed from Tokyo on the 7th, July to undertake the service at Hiroshima Base Hospitals.

On the 14th, August, the Society was requested by the War Office to despatch five relief parties more to Hiroshima Base Hospitals. Accordingly the Society ordered each of five local branches of

Shimane, Okayama, Ohosaka, Kyôto and Nagoya to despatch a relief corp to Hiroshima Base Hospital, appointing chief nurses from the Central Hospital, and also ordering managing staff of those corps to present themselves at the Central Hospital before they depart for Hiroshima. Managing staff and chief nurses of those corps departed from Tokyo, on the 18th, August, accumulating nurses on their way to Hiroshima, where they took their stations of the service on the 51st, August.

The stations of seven relief corps in Hiroshima Base Hospital on the 31st, August were as mentioned below :

Corps	Local branch or Central	Personnel of corps							Patients under charges of corps	
		Surgeons	Phys- icians	Chief Nurses	Nurses	Clerks	Inter- preter	Japanese	French	
First corp	Central Tokyo	2	1	1	10	1	1	28	3	
Second corp	Hiroshima	2	1	1	10	1	0	32	10	
Third corp	Shimane	2	1	1	10			22	2	
Fourth corp	Okayama	2	1	1	10			21	0	
Fifth corp	Ohosaka	2	1	1	10			25	0	
Sixth corp	Kyoto	2	1	1	10			25	6	
Seventh corp	Nagoya	2		1	10			Surgery operations in the third section		
Specially Detached	Kanagawa, Kyoto, Osaka, Kyoto, Central			3	30			14	31	

Besides above mentioned manging staffs, an administrative manager and a clerk of Hiroshima Local Branch were commisssioned as the administrative manager and a clerk of Hiroshima Provisional Relief Material Ware House.

Nurses in Hiroshima Base Hospital worked so hard that some of them had to continue the period of their service from twenty four hours to thirty hours, notwithstanding it was the hottest season of a year. This service was considered to be unbearable for the health of the nurses. Accordingly, on the 24th, August the Society proposed to the War Office to add sixty nurses more. This was concessioned on the 25th, of the same by the War Office. Then the number of nurses were collected from local branches to the Central Office, from which they were despatched for Hiroshima on the 9th. They arrived there on the next day, when they entered into their service there.

These detachments of the Society served earnestly till they were sent back in November of 1900, except the second corp and the fourth corp which were sent back in March of the next year, after all patients were cured.

Abroad.—The Society was also requested by the War Office to despatch a relief corp consisting of 1 administrative manager, 10 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 2 leaders of man nurses and 30 man nurses to T'aiku in China, whereby the Central Office ordered each of local branches of Ohosaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Ishikawa and Toyama to despatch one surgeon and three man nurses, to which the Central Office added some needed persons from the central hospital.

They departed from Ujina on the 2nd, August by a steam ship Sakura Maru and arrived in T'aiku on the 8th of the same, where they served to aid patients sent from Tientsin. They also cared for patients to send from T'aiku for home under a command of the Military Transport Communication Detachment till they were ordered to go home on the 21st, April, 1901.

On the 20th, August, the Society was requested to despatch five relief corps to Tientsin, and so the Central Office ordered each of branches of Ohosaka, Hyōgo, Ishikawa, Hiroshima and Kagawa to despatch a relief corp

consisting of 2 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 chief man nurse, 9 man nurses. All these corps were administered by a general administrative manager who has been the secretary of Ehime Local Branch. He had two staffs besides the personnel of all the corps under his administration. All of those corps including the administrative manager with his staffs departed from Ujina by a steamship Sakata Muru and arrived in T'aiku on the 1st, September, and then they went to Tientsin. All of these corps except one which was sent to T'ungchou, entered in service in wards in Tientsin on the 3rd, September. There were 275 patients in all in the wards, out of whom only 20 were the wounded while the rest were sufferers of dysentery diarrhœa and beriberi.

The corp which was despatched to T'ungchou tended over 100 sufferers of dysentery there, and it also tended a number of patients transported from T'ungchou to Tientsin. These relief corps were sent home on the 1st, March, after their service was over.

SECTION III.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

On the 27th, June, 1900, the Red Cross Society of Japan opened a council of the standing councilors at the head office, when it decided that the Society would despatch a hospital ship Hakuai Maru of the Society to T'aiku in order to receive patients of Japanese force as well as those of cobelligerent forces, and to transport them to the base hospitals in Japan. Then the Society applied to the War Office and the Navy Office for the concession of the scheme which was conceded on the next day.

Accordingly the Society ordered 1 administrative manager, 1 chief surgeon, 5 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 1 chief nurse; 2 chief man nurses, 10 nurses, 33 man nurses, 1 polisher of medical instrument and 1 interpreter to take on board of the Hakuai Maru, which started at the harbour of Yokohama on the 1st, July, when they were seen off by President Sano, relief staff of the Central Hospital, members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations, the staff of local branches of Tokyo and

Kanagawa, and their friends and relatives. The ship arrived in T'aiku on the 7th of the same.

Then the administrative manager and the chief surgeon visited Commander-in-Chief Togō at the flagship Tokiwa, whom they told of their mission. Then Commander-in-Chief Togo and his staffs inspected the ship of its accommodations for the patients to his great satisfaction. Then in accordance with an instruction made by the Minister for Navy he introduced the ship to the fleet and men-of-war of Russia, Germany, France, England, America, Italy, and Austria, which were staying in T'aiku addressing them following letters.

July 7th, 1900.

Dear Sir,

T'aiku.

I have an honour to inform you of the Hakuai Maru, the hospital ship of the Red Cross Society of Japan, arrived here this morning, for a service as a hospital ship and to transport patients when it is necessary. The qualities of the ship are follows;

1. The Red Cross Society of Japan does not belong to the government but it is a private institution, and is under a supervision of the

Minister for War, the Minister for Navy and the Minister for Household.

2. The Hakuai Maru is despatched by an application of Count Sano, the president of Red Cross Society of Japan to the Minister for War and the Minister for Navy. All expenses in connection with the ship are paid by the Red Cross Society.

3. The service of the Hakuai Maru is cosmopolitan. The ship would receive not only the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy of Japan, but those of foreign nations, and she would receive, if possible, patients of common people.

4. The Hague treaty of the 29th, May of 1899, to adopt the principle of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd, August, 1864, for the maritime-warfare is not ratified yet, but the ship observes the treaty as far as the circumstances permit.

The ship will comply with your request to receive patients with pleasure, and if you wish to inspect the ship, you shall be received at any time.

Respectfully Yours,

Commander-in-Chief of the
Standing Fleet of Japan H. Tōgō.

This Hakuai Maru received patients of the Army and the Navy of Japan as well as those of France. It has transported them to Japan for seven times during the war.

As the service of the Hakuai Maru was successful and there were too many patients to be transported, its sister ship Kōsai Maru was also requested to be despatch for the same purpose as the Hakuai Maru, by the War Office on the 14th, July.

Accordingly the Society ordered 1 administrative manager, 1 chief surgeons, 3 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 2 assistant pharmacists, 1 chief nurse, 2 chief man nurses, 10 nurses, 30 man nurses, 1 polisher of medical instruments, and 1 interpreter to take on board of the Kōsai Maru, which started at the harbour of Yokohama on the 22nd of the same, when they were seen off by Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito, President Count Sano, Vice-President Hanabusa, Surgeon General Ishiguro, Fleet Surgeon Tomatsuri, staff of head office and those of local branches

of Tokyō and Kanagawa, members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations as well as their friends and relatives.

The number of visits paid by these hospital ships to T'aiku, and their services are as follows ;

The Hakuai Maru.

The First Visit,—She departed from Yokohama, on the 1st, July, and arrived in the harbour of T'aiku on the seven of the same. As soon as the mission of the ship was introduced to the men-of-war of Russia, Germany, France, England, America, Italy, and Austria, the ship was requested by French fleet to tend 41 patients of French blue jackets accompanied by a first lieutenant who could speak Japanese.

Since the attack of Tientsin by forces of Japan and other powers, the ship had received patients in succession. It was almost overcrowded with patients on the 13th, and was ready to start for home on the 14th, but the ship was instructed by the Department of the Transport and Communications of the force to transport slight wounded by other transport ships. So the ship removed 23 patients of

officers and men to the Mikawa Maru, and 31 of them to the Ikai Maru to start Ujina before the departure of the Hakuai Maru itself.

On the 14th, the forces of Japan and other nations captured Tientsin, but causing 600 casualties on our side. Naturally the ship was added with a greater number of patients whom she received into one half of the dining room of the superior class on board.

A number of patients whom the ship has received, were 264 in all including 223 Japanese and 41 French. But she delivered 54 patients to the Mikawa Maru and the Ikai Maru. Four Japanese were entirely cured before she has started. Three Japanese and two French died before the ship departed for home. The ship left T'aiku on the 17th, and arrived in the harbour of Ujina, on the 21st, of the same.

The second Visit,—She departed from Ujina on 28th, July and arrived in T'aiku on the 1st, August. The ship was requested by the French fleet to tend 80 of French patients, but as the ship was destined to receive over 140 Japanese patients, the ship received only 57 French patients committing the rest of French patients

to the care of the *Kōsai Maru*. A number of patients whom the ship received at this time were 189 including 141 Japanese patients and 57 French patients. The ship departed on the 7th, August, and arrived in the harbour of Ujina on the 10th, of the same.

The Third Visit—The ship departed from Ujina on the 15th, August, and arrived in T'aiku on the 19th of the same. She received 210 of patients and departed from T'aiku on the 21st, August. The ship was tossed by the storm and billows for thirty hours, but could arrive in Ujina safely on the 26th, August.

The Fourth Visit,—The ship reconstructed the accommodations for the patients beginning on the 31st, August, and completed them on the 3rd, September. She departed from Ujina on the 4th August, and arrived in T'aiku on the 8th, of the same. She received 194 patients. She departed from T'aiku on the 12th, August and arrived in Ujina on the 15th of the same.

The Fifth Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 22nd of September, and arrived in T'aiku on the 26th of the same. She received 217 patients and departed from T'aiku on the

29th, September and arrived in Ujina on the 2nd of October.

The Sixth Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 6th, October, and arrived in T'aiku after a few days. She received 221 patients, and departed from T'aiku on the same day at the Middle of October and arrived in Ujina on the 17th, October.

The Seventh Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 22nd October and arrived in T'aiku on the 26th of the same. She received 232 patients and departed from T'aiku on the 29th, October, and arrived in Ujina on the 2nd November.

The Kōsai Maru.

The First Visit—The ship departed from Yokohama on the 22nd July 1900, and arrived in T'aiku on the 28th, of the same. On the 29th, the ship was requested by the Department of the Transport and Communications of the army to receive patients of serious conditions, on the next day, the slightly wounded being to be despatched for home by transport ships. So the ship was ready to receive them, but it was stormy for the next two days, by

which she could not receive them till on the 1st of August, when she took over 182 patients. The ship departed from T'aiku on the 2nd August and returned Ujina on the 6th of the same.

The Second Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 9th, August, and arrived at T'aiku on the 13th of the same. She received 190 Japanese patients, and 2 Austrian patients for four days of the stay in the harbour. She departed from T'aiku on the 15th, August, but she was tossed hard on the waves by the storm on the 19th of the same, causing a great pain to the patients, but she could arrive in Ujina safely on the 27th of the same.

The Third Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on 27th, August, and arrived in T'aiku on the 31st of the same. The ship received 193 Japanese patients and 5 Austrian patients. She departed from T'aiku on the 5rd, and arrived in Ujina on the 7th.

The Fourth Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 12th, September and arrived in T'aiku on the 16th, September. She received 122 patients, and departed from T'aiku on the 19th, and arrived in Ujina on the 23rd, September.

The Fifth Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 30th, September, and arrived in T'aiku on 4th, October. She received 200 patients, and departed from T'aiku on the 7th, and arrived in Ujina on the 10th, October.

The Sixth Visit,—After a week's stay in Ujina, the ship departed from the port on the 17th, October, and arrived in T'aiku on the 21st of the same.

She received 213 patients, and departed from T'aiku on the 25th, and then arrived in Ujina on the 28th, October.

The Seventh Visit,—The ship departed from Ujina on the 6th, November, and arrived in T'aiku after a few days. She received only two patients and departed from T'aiku at the Middle of the month, and then arrived Ujina on the 18th, November.

The total number of relief staffs employed by the Society during the war were 463, and the total number of patients whom the relief corps tended or the hospital ships of the Society carried to Japan were 12,836, including 249 foreign patients. Besides these, the relief corps tended a number of patients of

foreign armies at T'aiku and Tientsin, a number of whom are uncertain.

The expenditure of the relief work during the war, amounted to 350,000 yen approximately.

Chapter XXI.

THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The eleventh general meeting and the twenty fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Red Cross Society of Japan were held at Ueno Park in Tokyo, on the 21st, November, 1902. It was fine on the day, and the sun was shining into the decorated meeting place.

At 7. a.m. the staff of the head office and local branches as well those of their hospitals attended to the meeting place. At 8.30 a.m. those who were invited, and members of the Society swarmed at the meeting place, and then took their seats at 9.30 awaiting the opening of the meeting, while Her Majesty Empress Kenshō, the consort of His Majesty Emperor Meiji left the palace on 9.30 a.m. and the cortage arrived at the hall of the Fine Art Associations of Japan, where a resting room for Her Majesty was provided. In the resting room, Her Majesty the Empress graciously received H. I. H. Prince Komatsu

as the quality of the Honorary President of the Society, and his consort H. I. H. Princess Komatsu, as the quality of the Honorary President of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations. Her Majesty also received President Sano who had devoted to the work of the Society for twenty five years, and Vice Presidents of Ohogyu and Hanabusa, Directors of Ozawa, Matsudaira and Hirayama, and councillors of Nabeshima, Ishiguro and Kasahara. Subsequently a general meeting of members of the Society, was opened. On the occasion Her Majesty bestowed a short message, which was responded by H. I. H. Prince Komatsu expressing the feeling of the gratitude of the members. Vice President Hanabusa reported the review of the work and the settled accounts and specially those during the Boxers' Trouble. H. I. H. Prince Komatsu conferred the Yūkōshō upon meritorious members one by one and conferred the Tokubetsu Shainsho upon the special members, through one who represented them.

Then the celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Red

Cross Society was opened with a reading of an address of thanks for Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress by the president, which was as follows:

The Red Cross Society of Japan has grown prosperous, and its scale became larger. We think most humbly that the magnanimous benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor covers as vast as the sky, and is as wide as the earth, extending to every corner of remote regions. His Majesty has joined the Treaty of the International Red Cross Society, and approved the principle of our society, patronizing and encouraging it. Our only means to repay the gracious virtue, is to improve the work of the Society, and to relieve the patients successfully at the time of any emergency obeying the Imperial will to be benevolent for all without any distinction of nationalities. Now on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniversary, I humbly offer this address of thanks for their Majesties, representing all the members of the Society.

This was followed with a reading of an address of thanks by President of the Society

Count Sano. The address was substantially same with that of Prince Komatsu, by which it is omitted here.

Then her Majesty the Empress bestowed the following message.

• “We are glad to see here this successful meeting of the twenty fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Red Cross Society of Japan.”

Now President of the Society Sano read a congratulatory address, reviewing the progress of the work of the Society made for the last twenty five years at the same time thanking for the Imperial patronage, and encouraging the members and staff to accomplish the more splendid work.

Count Katsura Taro read a congratulatory address representing all the guests, and Baron Senke read other representing all the members.

The meeting was closed at 11.5 a.m., after Her Majesty the Empress withdrew amid the music.

Chapter XXII.

H. I. H. PRINCE KOMATSU AND
HIS RELATIONS WITH
THE RED CROSS.

H. I. H. the Field-Marshal Prince Akihito of the House of Komatsu has contributed much for the welfare of Japan since the movement of the Restoration of the Imperial Reign in 1868 A. D.. As the Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, he also promoted its work not a less.

H. I. H. Prince Komatsu was the eighth son of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi Kuniie, and was born at a mansion, Kajiichō, Imaidegawa, Kyōto, on the 16th, January (*the lunar calender*) of 1846 A. D.. When he was very young, he was named as Prince Yoshiaki by Emperor Ninkō, and was adopted by the Emperor as a son.

When he was thirteen years of age, he entered into the Buddhist order, and took a Buddhist name as Junnin, simultaneously being raised as the thirtieth abbot of Ninna

Temple. Since then he lead a religious life for about ten years.

But when the movement of the Restoration of the Imperial Reign became active, he was requested to return as a layman again by the Emperor at the beginning of 1867 A. D.. He complied with the request, and was appointed as the administrator of the war affairs of the Imperial court, and then as a leader of the Imperial army. He was ordered to chastize Tokugawa Shōgun who opposed an Imperial order. At this time, he was twenty two years of age.

At the beginning of 1868 A. D., he asked a concession from the Emperor to go for a tour over Europe, but as the anti-Imperialists were fighting against the Imperial troops in northern provinces till that time, he was ordered to pacify those provinces as a general of the Imperial army. So he departed from Kyoto, and took on board from Tsuruga for Naoetsu.

He advanced on land along the shore of Echigo province commanding troops and fought at Nagaoka, Niigata, Shibata and then

at Aizu at the central region of the northern provinces till the anti-Imperialists were completely suppressed.

After this civil war, he was bestowed of a large sum of money and annual allowance of 1,500 koku of rice upon him. Then he asked of his dismissal from his office as an administrator of the war affairs, from his humble reason that he did not believe to be competent to occupy such an important post. This was not conceded, but he was appointed as the Minister for War, and he was given a name by the Emperor as Prince Komatsu Akihito.

Then he asked again of his dismissal from his office to go for a tour of Europe, which was finally conceded in October of 1870 A. D.. Soon he set for England and arrived at London on the 9th, December, 1870, where he was visited by his younger brother who was on the way to Germany to study there. He stayed in Europe for two years while he made some study on one hand, and he entered into a friendly relations with the Royal Household of Great Britain inquiring Her Royal Majesty Queen Victoria. He also attended to the

thanksgiving celemony of the recovery from illness of H. R. H. Prince of Wales, latter H. R. M. King Edward VII, which was held in January of 1872 A. D..

He came home on the 27th, October, 1872 A. D.. He asked H. I. H. Emperor Meiji to appoint him as a sublieutenat in order to set an example for appointing Princes of the Imperial Blood as officers of the Army and Navy beginning with the lowest ranks of offices.

At the outbreak of an insurrection at Saga, he was appointed as the field marshal to suppress the insurrection. He departed from Tokyo for Saga with his staff Yamagata-Aritomo. When they proceeded as far as Kobe, they were reported that the insurrection was suppressed, inspite of that he went to Saga to console people there.

At the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellions in 1875 A. D., he departed from Tokyō for the southern provinces as a brigade commander with his brigade. He arrived there, on the 28th, July, where he fought till the rebellion was completely suppressed.

During the war he was offered of the Honorary Presidency of the Hakuaisha or the Charity Association which was organized just then. He accepted the offer, and made any possible effort to encourage the work of the Society.

In March of 1879 A. D., he was promoted to the position of Lieutenant General. In December, of the next year, he was conferred of the Grand Order of Merit upon him on recognition of his merits achieved in his past life. In 1858, he went for a tour over Europe in order to inquire all sovereigns in Europe to enter, into friendly relations with them. In 1890, he was promoted to a Position of general. In the next year he was appointed as the divisional commander of the Imperial guards.

During the Sino-Japanese War, he was appointed as Chief of General Staff and then Field Marshal. He departed from Tokyo for China in March of 1895, and landed at Port Arthur on the 18th of the same. Soon a peace treaty was concluded between both belligerents. So he left Port Arthur and re-

turned home arriving at the Imperial Headquarters in Kyoto on the 22nd, May of the same year. On recognition of his merits during the War, he was conferred of the second grade of the Golden Kite after the War. In 1902, he went for England as a deputy of the Emperor Meiji to attend to the coronation of H. R. M. King Edward VII.

At the beginning of 1905, he got ill and became worse at the middle of February of the same. Finally he expired in the afternoon of the 18th of the same, at his 58 years of age, in spite of all the best means of medical treatment of the time, of which he underwent.

The Red Cross Society of Japan had an inseparable relation with H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito, for when the Society was organized as the Hakuaisha or the Charity Associations for the first time by Sano-Tsunetame and Ohōgyu Tsune, he was raised as Honorary Presidency of the Associations, when he wrote to Sano Tsunetami and Ohogyu Tsune encouraging them of their undertaking, and also donating 1,000 yen of money to the Associations.

Since that time he has been holding the post except when he was absent for a tour over Europe, in 1886, while the post was occupied temporary by H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa. On the 4th, December of 1877, when the Satsuma Rebellion was pacified, he visited the Head Office of the Charity Associations to honour and encourage the institution. Since then he honoured every occasion of celebration of the Associations with his visit.

In 1886, the Charity Associations were reorganized as the Red Cross Society of Japan while he was on a tour over Europe, and his post as the Honorary President of the Associations was occupied by H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa. However after his return to home he was raised to the Honorary Presidency of the Red Cross Society of Japan, since then he has been holding the position till his death. His position was succeeded by H. I. H. Prince Kanin Norihito on the 3rd. March of 1905.

He has devoted in developing the work of the Society and bringing it into prosperity with his untiring energy. Whenever prefectural governors, who are presidents of local bran-

Marquis Matsukata.



Baron Ozawa.

Late Viscount
Hanabusa.

Late Viscount Dr. Hashimoto.

ches of the Red Cross Society, are called for a government conference at the capital, he would invite them to the Society in order to encourage them to improve the Society. He also attended to any general meetings of the members or the officials of the Society at the capital or in any locality, in order to encourage the officials and members of the Society.

Whenever he went to a locality, he would invite soldiers in reserve lists or posterities of loyalists, whom he would tell of the magnanimity of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress to pity the wounded in the battles. Accordingly whatever locality he visited would add thousands of new members to the Red Cross Society. Thus the Society owes its improvement boundlessly to this Imperial Prince.

The Society was never unaware of this, and it offered a thanking address to this Prince on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

When he expired, the members of the Society felt the keenest sense of the loss, and offered an eulogy to his departed spirit at the

funeral on one hand, and also decided to erect a statue for this Prince to commemorate his grand work in various fields of social activity. A new office was opened in the Red Cross Society building in November, 1907, to conduct business relating to the erection of such a memorial statue. The work was completed in five years, and was erected at Uyeno Park in Tokyo. The unveiling ceremony took place on March 18, 1912, when H. I. H. Princess Dowager of Komatsu, assisted by Vice President Baron Ozawa, unveiled the statue, showing the gallant form on horseback, which at once impressed deeply all the spectators who had the honor of being present at the ceremony. Admiral Count Togo representing the Navy, Marquis Matsukata on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and General Count Nogi the Army, each read a eulogy in memory of the late Prince-General.

Chapter XXIII.

THE READJUSTMENT PERIOD.

When Count Sano schemed an organization of the Charity Association, he applied for its concession to the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition forces during the war of Satsuma rebellion, Baron Ozawa who was holding an important position in the general headquarters as a colonel and staff-officer made great efforts for a benefit of the Association in projection.

In 1878, he was elected as a member of the committee of the Association to deal with important affairs, but he was needed in the Army greatly, subsequently being promoted to the ranks of Major General and then Lieutenant-General. He was also appointed as the Chief of the Military Academy, Vice-Minister of the Army Department and Vice-Chief-staff succeedingly, whereby he was unable to give much attention to the Charity Association or its reorganized institution,—namely the Red Cross Society of Japan, until he retired from the Army and nominated to a member

of the House of Peers by H. I. M. Emperor Meiji.

Subsequently, Viscount Ohogyu resigned the Post of the Vice-President of the Society, Baron Ozawa succeeded to the post in november, 1902 A.D.. Soon Count Sano, the president of the Society expired, and his post was succeeded by Count Matsukata. H. I. H. Prince Komatsu, the honorary president of the Society too departed away, and H. I. H. Prince Kanin was raised to the post.

Then Baron Ozawa brought forward a scheme to the standing Committee in order to place the Society upon a surer foundation and to remedy the defects of the Society which had been exposed during the Sino-Japanese war and the Boxers' Trouble, though the Society proved its effectiveness and improved work rapidly during those wars. This scheme was unanimously adopted by the Standing Committee.

In June, 1903 A.D., a conference of the staff of the local branches of the Society was held in Kaikosha at Kudan, Tokyo for three days beginning on the 18th, and ending on

the 20th, to which the president, the vice-president, and the directors of the Central-Office attended and brought forward the scheme of the readjustment of the Society. This scheme was supported by the Central Office and the local branches, whereby it was carried on unanimously. The scheme which was brought forward to the conference was as follows:

“THE SCHEME OF THE READJUST-
MENT OF THE SOCIETY.”

“Since the establishment of our Society, we have been specially devoting in introducing our Society, by which we have been making our exertions to invite new members to our Society not considering whether they could be successful to pay their yearly subscriptions. As to the equipments for war relief, our policy has been to get equipment gradually as funds are obtained, by which the developments of the equipments differed greatly among the Head Quarters and local branches, or we schemed to accomplish equipments of war relief too fast, and undertook too many equipments carelessly

of the financial conditions of the Society, by which the scheme was not carried on or even though it was carried on, it was not successful.

At the period of introducing the Society, it was necessary to invite an attention of people in order to be supported by them, whereby we had to expand the work of our Society disproportionately with the revenue of the time, expending a large sum of money for general meeting or the likes, disbursing out of scarce funds. Our measures in past may be justified with the circumstances of the past, but such measures should not be maintained in future too. We must fix our financial policy as soon as possible in order to readjust the work of the Society.

In last year, we held the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of our Society. Now we have 800,000 ordinary members, whose subscriptions are some 2,000,000 yen annually, while we have 4,000,000 yen of permanent funds. Moreover, now all local branches are devoting in readjustment of yearly subscription, whereby we may get some good effect very soon. If it is necessary

to divide the course of our work, the last twenty five years may be termed as the establishment period, while the period after the celebration upon which now our Society has entered may be termed the readjustment period.

Since the establishment period has passed and our Society has entered upon the readjustment period, we must consider upon the means of readjustment of our work and fix a general policy of that readjustment as soon as possible. This is our urgent need. There may be many points to be considered of the readjustment of the work of the Society. They may be divided into five main points. They are:

1. The increase of the funds of the Society.
2. The relief staff and equipments.
3. The relief service in time of peace.
4. The recruiting of new members.
5. The curtailment of the expenditure.

Now we will consider of these five main points.

I. THE INCREASE OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

Our Society must deposit at least 15,000,000 yen of permanent funds. At the end of the fiscal year of 1902 A.D., the permanent funds of our Society amount to 4,200,000 yen while yearly subscriptions amount to 4,200,000 yen. Judging from the present revenue and expenditure, we may be able to deposit 1,100,000 yen every year, whereby we may be able to have a lump sum of 15,000,000 yen of permanent funds by the end of 1912, including the now existing funds. So we must fix a policy of depositing a sum of 1,100,000 yen every year for future ten years at the same time covering of preparation expenses for relief service, as well as current and incidental expenses with surplus out of a yearly revenue in order to solidify the foundations of the Society on one hand to steady the expenditure on the other hand. The development of the work of the Society chiefly depends upon a finance of the Society. The foundation of the finance of the Society depends on that of local

branches, and so it is an urgent need to solidify the finance of the local branches. Therefore when the permanent funds reach to an amount of 10,000,000 yen, the percentage of the grants to the local branches shall be increased, and when the permanent funds of the Society reach the full amount of 15,000,000 yen, the percentage of the grants to the local branches shall be increased more for the purpose of solidifying the finance of local branches.

When the permanent funds reach 15,000,000 yen, we can get 750,000 yen as the interest of the permanent funds, and 300,000 yen of remittance from the local branches every year. (It is 80 percents of the entire subscriptions of the local branches of every year, which is estimated to amount to 1500,000 yen every year.)

Thus the total revenue of our Society will come to 1,050,000 yen every year. Then the Society will provide the ordinary expenditure by 200,000 yen and the contingent outlay by 300,000 yen, whereby we shall get a sum of 550,000 yen for reserve funds. So we shall

be able to solidify the financial foundation of the local branches and to defray 850,000 yen for extraordinary expenditure in order to cover incidental expenditures and some expenses of war relief. If we have to decrease permanent funds than 15,000,000 yen on account of any extraordinary emergency, that gap shall be filled up with a remittance from the local branches.

Over 800,000 members and whose subscription of some 2,100,000 yen may not be maintained permanently, whereupon it is our urgent need to deposit sufficient permanent funds to cover all expenditures with interests thereof.

II. THE RELIEF STAFF AND THE EQUIPMENTS.

The personnel and the equipments shall be completed in accordance with the financial conditions of the local branches. Now we are in consideration of a revision of war relief regulations in order to provide a number of personnel and the equipments in accordance with financial conditions of the Central Office.

When the revised regulations be issued, the

Central Office and local branches shall have to accomplish relief personnel and equipments within fixed years. It is a duty of the Central Office to encourage the local branches then to accomplish those equipments. Even though we have to provide personnel and equipments within future ten years, some local branches which can not bear of funds to accomplish the equipments within the fixed years shall be allowed to postpone the accomplishment for two or three years more. New enterprizes which may hinder the ten years' scheme, shall be postponed to carry into effect till the scheme is fully carried on, or they shall be undertaken within a limit which may not hamper the scheme.

Now we possess two hospital ships which have proved to be efficient during the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxers' Trouble, we also recognize a need of providing with two more hospital ships more now that the treaties to adopt the principles of the Red Cross Society to the marinetime warfare. But now if we are to construct new ships, we shall have to depray some million yen.

So it is a question whether it is the wisest means or not to construct hospital ships newly as the Hakuai Maru and the Kosai Maru. If we are to have two more hospital ships with the above mentioned ten years, it is the best means to make an arrangement with a large steam ship company to employ two steamers at any required time, but to pay some amount of money to the company in order to maintain that arrangement. That may be profitable to both of our Society and the steam ship company. It may be an easy task to pay that sum from a special fund beside the permanent funds or an ordinary expenditures. As to now existing hospital ships, we are lending them to the Yusenkaisha, by which we are yearly paid a sum of 55,000 yen as an interest of the loan of 1,100,000 yen, the estimated price of these two ships. This income is deposited separately. So this capital and its interest deposited will come to 1,360,000 yen at the end of 1912 A. D., which contract continues for eight years more, beginning in 1913 A. D., and so we can substitute those two ships with new ones covering the expenditure

with these funds, when substituting ships are necessary later on.

It is necessary to establish a hospital at a seat of every military division for a practice of a war relief or provide the personnel and to equip with relief materials, and our Society wish to carry out the plan, but we are not determined in regard to the means of their construction and maintenance. We have purchased, however, a land at Hiroshima to construct a hospital and a ware house of relief material there, for we recognized their sore need from experiences of last two wars. The regulations to have a hospital at a seat of every military division shall be abolished for the present, and the question is considered in the following problem of a construction of a hospital at every local branch.

A question of constructing a hospital at every local branch has been considered for many years from various points, but it is not solved yet. If we maintain such a hospital as an ordinary hospital, it may be completed with other common hospitals or professional physicians while if we maintain it as a sheer

charity hospital, how can we maintain it? This is the point which we must consider carefully on. This has been a question since many years before and we must give an answer very soon. There upon the Society may make some arrangement to give a concession to some local branches to establish some hospitals, considering economical conditions of the local branches and of the localities.

III. THE RELIEF SERVICE IN TIME OF PEACE.

The service of our Society is to relieve the sick and wounded at a time of natural calamities besides those of soldiers in time of war. Now that our Society is not fully equipped in personnel and relief materials, its relief service can not be extended any sufferers else.

When our ten years' scheme is accomplished, however, shall we limit our work to above mentioned sufferers only? Now considering what the Red Cross Society of the power are carrying out in peace time and what are the conditions of the local branches, we must acknowledge that we must not limit our aid to the

sick and wounded soldiers in time of war or to the sufferers in time of natural calamity. It may be a wise measure to benefit the public extending relief service to the sick and wounded in time of peace, for the measure shall be pleased by the members, whose satisfaction being an important essence to develop the work of our Society. The wish of the local branches to have hospitals too, must be acknowledged from this view.

IV. THE RECRUITING OF NEW MEMBERS.

The resorce of the revenue of our Society is subscription of members, and so the prosperity of the Society chiefly depends on a number of members. According the Society must recruit new members continuously. At the establishment period it was the first importance to introduce the principles of our Society while to accumulate subscription from members was the secondary importance. So we aimed to increase a number of members as many as possible not caring whether newly added members can subscribe continuously.

But now at the readjustment period, such a means will demolish the development of the Society. Hereafter we must set the first importance on increasing the funds of the Society but not invite those who may not subscribe successfully. Now existing 800,000 of members will complete their payments by degrees, and so if we do not recruit new members continuously, we will have a large number of members but will have less revenue in future. Thus the officials in charge must recruit new members dilligently.

V. THE CURTALIMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE.

The funds of our Society consist of petty subscriptions, which are paid with a admirable self sacrificing. How must we not be circumspect in expending the subscriptions? The subscriptions are paid on purpose of relief and relief equipments.

Ordinary expenditures in peace time, are paid for a preparation of these two objects. Thereby we must be very much careful in expendidg the funds, and must curtail expenses

as careful as possible. To curtail expenses means to curtail useless expenses, but to use the funds in useful work in stead. So we must not too much conservative to cause the work of the Society to shrink.

To summarize the above mentioned ten years' scheme, the readjustment of the Society shall be accomplished in 1912 A. D., depositing 15,000,000 yen of funds. Simultaneously accomplishing the relief equipments. Thus curtailing expenditures, the work of the Society shall be expanded. After the readjustment, funds shall be increased more in accordance with financial conditions, and the relief work shall be extended to the public in peace time too.

This ten years' scheme was carried out successfully, but the Society carried out a relief work of a large scale during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904—5, by which the Society could not deposite the fixed sum during the years, but expended 5,144,500 yen for war relief. Thus the project to increase the permanent funds was set back two years behind.

Vice-president Ozawa who directed the Relief

Department as its temporary chief, managed the entire business so well that in spite of an extraordinary heavy expenditure for the work he was able to accomplish its end, without causing any depletion in the permanent funds so far as accumulated. Therefore, as soon as peace was restored, the Society started again in 1906 to carry on its ten years' plan as originally arranged while naturally in consequence of the War, the Society had to be two years behind, the fulfilment of the plan to be effected in 1914 instead of 1912. But owing to the able management of the administrators of the Society, the Society was able to lay up more funds than planned, which was to be transferred to the permanent funds. Thus the accumulation of the required sum was obtained in 1913, only one year delaying in the original plan.

While at Central Office this ten years' plan was carried on, the Society persuaded its local branches to lay down a similar plan, and some of them followed it up methodically, and many of branches have their permanent funds.

Chapter XXIV.

THE RELIEF SERVICE OF THE
RUSSO-JANESE WAR.

SECTION I.

THE RUSSO-JANESE WAR.

Since Japan has returned Liaotung Peninsula to China, Russia began to demand a great reward of China. The secret treaty was concluded at Petersburg in May, 1896. Then Russia demanded to lease Port Arthur and Talien of China in March, 1898 and soon a treaty thereof was concluded between both governments. More over, Russian occupied Manchuria in contrast of its declaration for the world to withdraw her troops from the same.

An infringement of the neutrality threatens the neutrality of Korea, and the infringement of the neutrality of Korea threatens an independency of Japan. So Japan tried to negotiate with Russia to settle the matter in peace, but

Russia always made a stern proposal to Japan on one hand causing a great despair on the part of Japan and Russia transported Munitions to the Far East on the other hand.

Finally Japan ordered her Minister in Petersburg to send an ultimatum to Russian government, and recalled him on the fifth February of 1904. Then Vice Admiral Tōgō with his squadrons attacked Port Arthur on the 8th of the same, while Rear-Admiral Uryū sank Russian men-of-war with gun fire off the coast of Chemlupho of Korea. Subsequently a war was declared upon Russia on the 10th, February.

The First Army which consisted of the Second Division and the Twelveth Division under a command of General Kuroki fought with Russian Troops at Phyongyang at the end of February and advanced to the north, capturing castles of Chieliencheng and Fenghwangcheng. This army captured Yüshulin and Yangtsü ling at the end of July till they joined in the besiege of Liaoyang in August.

The Second Army which consisted of the First Division, the Third Division and Fourth Division under a command of General Oku landed

at Liaotung Peninsula on the 5th May. They repleused the enemy at the neighbourhood of Têliszü in June, and then captured Taishihkao, Kaicheng, and Niuchwang till they joined the besiege of Liaoyang in August.

The Third Army which consisted of the Nineth Division, the Seventh Division, the Eleventh Division and others, under a command of General Nogi had been besieging Port Arthur. They captured the 203 Meter Hill at the beginning of December and captured other batteries in succession, by which Commander-in-chief of Port Arthur Stoessel sent a message to General Nogi to surrender on the 1st. January, 1905. At length the capitulation of Port Arthur was carried on the next day.

The Fourth Army which consisted of the Fifth Division and the Tenth Division under a command of General Nozu, landed at the neighbourhood of Takushan on the 17th, May and captured T'omuch'êng on the 13th, July.

Shince 6th, July 1904, above mentioned four armies had been put under a command of Marshal Ohoyama who landed at the Penninsula of Liaotung with his staff General Kodama,

Major-General Fukushima and Major-General Iguchi.

For August, the First Army, the Second Army and the Fourth Army besieged Liaoyang, and captured it on the 4th, September, 1904.

At the end of January, 1905, our Eighth Division being co-operated by the Fifth Division and the Second Division fought with the troops of Russian General Mishchenko in the neighbourhood of Heikout'ai, and repulsed the latter.

At the end of February of 1905, the First Army, the Second Army, the Third Army and the Fourth Army besieged Mukden. The fighting line extended over 60 miles, and number of forces of both belligerents were 900,000. After many days of severe battles between both belligerents, Japanese forces captured Mukden on the 10th, March.

Commander-in-chief Krapotkin who had the Russian forces in Manchuria under his command was dismissed on the 14th, March 1905, and his former position was assumed by Linievich, the commander of the First Army of Russia.

Thus Japanese armies won victories. The

Navy too fought very successfully after the squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Tōgō attacked Port Arthur. Japanese squadrons blocked up Port Arthur sinking a transport vessel at the mouth of the Port, and attacked men-of-war with indirect fire from the mouth of the Port.

On the 12th, April of 1905, a Russian man-of-war, Petropavlovsk was sunk by Japanese mine, by which Vice Admiral Makárov was drowned in Japan sea, while on the 15th, May, a Japanese Man-of-War Yoshino collided with other Man-of-War Kasuga out of the mouth of Port Arthur on account of the dense fog, and sank. A Japanese Man-of-War Hatsuse too was sunk with a mine of the enemy also out of the same Port.

On the 10th, August, 1905, squadrons of belligerents encountered on the Yellow Sea, when Russian Commander-in-Chief Vitheft, Makárov's successor was killed at the battle. On the 14th, August of 1905, the Vladivostok Squadron were defeated by the Japanese Second Squadron under a command of Vice Admiral Kamimura off the coast of Urusan, one

of Russian man-of-war being sunk with gun fire, others barely fleeing away.

The Baltic Squadron of Russia under a command of Rozhestvenski were voyaging to Vladivostok via off the coast of Tsushima were met with the Japanese Squadrons under a command of Admiral Tōgō. The belligerents exchanged gun fire and fought till the night. Twenty vessels of Russia were sunken by gun fire or torpedoes. Two sank after they fled away.

Five were captured, and six were detained or bidden to unarm. Russian Commander-in-Chief Rozhestvenski and his staff were capitivated, while Japanese Squadrons lost only two torpedo boats.

As Japan had the sea power over the Japan Sea and the Pacific Ocean, the troops which was under a command of Lieutenant General Haraguchi, and under a protection of the Third Squadron under Vice Admiral Kataoka, and the Fourth Squadron under Vice Admiral Dewa, landed on Saghalien on the 15th, July, and soon captured the whole island.

Through a mediation of President Roosevelt

of America, both belligerents agreeded of the truce, and sent their plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. A. during, July of 1905, in order to enter into negotiations of peace.

Plenipotentiary of Japan was Foreign Minister Komura, and that of Russia was Foreign Minister Wette.

The negotiations were began on the 9th of August, and by the end of the month, the belligerents had agreed as to the main points at issue, that Russia should cede the half her lease of the Kwantung peninsula and Port Arthur, evacuate Manchuria and recognize Japan's sphere of influence in Korea. The treaty of peace was signed on the 23rd of August, 1905, and it was ratified on 16th, October of the same.

SECTION II.

THE GENERAL SURVEY OF THE RELIEF SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

The Red Cross Society of Japan strenuously performed its duty of caring for the sick and

wounded from the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, of course without a distinction whether they belonged to our side or the enemy's side from humanity which was one of essential principles of the Society.

The first work we undertook on the outbreak of the war was to tend the Russian sailors, who had been wounded during the naval battle off Chemulpo, Korea. No sooner than we been instructed by the Army to get our two hospital ships, Hakuai Maru, and Kōsai Maru, in readiness, they were prepared for embarkation.

The names of the vessels had been intimated to Russia by the authorities in accordance with the rules of the Hague Convention. The Hakuai Maru on the 21st of February, and the Kōsai Maru on the 25th of the same month, sailed for Ujina, and thence forward. These ships were continuously engaged in the transportation of the sick and wounded of both belligerents between Japan and different ports in Korea and Manchuria.

The increase in the number of the sufferers had naturally kept pace with the progress of

of the war and in consequence nine more hospital ships had to be prepared in which twenty one Relief Detachments of our Society were working under the direction of Army surgeons. On land, we dispatched over 82 Relief Detachments, some to districts where they were required in Korea and Manchuria and the rest to the hospitals of both Army and Navy at home. Several of these detachments were solely engaged in caring for the Russian prisoners.

It may be well to state here that a Relief Detachment consists of

2 Surgeons. 1 Pharmaceutist. 1 Clerk.

3 Chief nurses (men or women).

20 Nurses (men or women).

When several Detachments are dispatched to one place, one Director, one Superintending surgeon and one Superintending nurse are placed over the whole. Not infrequently, however, it becomes necessary to divide one Relief Detachment into two or more. All Relief Detachments to be sent to the front, it must be noted, consist of men only; those at home of women nurses; and those on board the hospital ships of both sexes, namely, one Detachment

of women nurses and one or two Detachments of men nurses, the number of each being fixed proportionately to the size or the capacity of the ship.

According to the regulation of the relief service of the Society in time of war, there are Patients' Transport Columns but never before had they been used until the Russo-Japanese war. We organized such one column and placed it in service on trial for the first time, selecting the stretcher-bearers out of the retired privates, who had once been trained in the Army and instructing them anew for two months.

This column consists of 1 Director. 1 Surgeon. 1 clerk. 2 Chief men-nurses or attendants 3 Chief stretcher-bearers. 3 Men nurses or attendants. 120 Stretcher-bearers.

The total number of all the detachments as mentioned above and sent out, together with women nurses aggregated 3,266 persons up to October, 1904, and more over, the Society was prepared to dispatch as many more if necessary at any moment.

All the women nurses of our Society go

through scientific and practical training for two or three years, the latter term being for the higher course of nursing, whilst the men nurses are required to take a ten months' course of training.

Our Central Red Cross Hospital in Tōkyō was appropriated to the use of the Army during the war. It was, therefore, made a branch of the Tokyo Military Reserve Hospital. Also during the course of the war, many additional barracks were built on the wide ground of the Red Cross Hospital. More over, an estate we had purchased at Hiroshima for the purpose of building a hospital there was put at the disposal of the Army and a temporary hospital was erected.

During December of 1904, the Society thought the fall of Port Arther was imminent and it foresighted there would be many sick and wounded to pity on the part of Russia. So the Society sent 300 suits of garments for patients with 200 pieces of blanket to the Japanese military authorities at Dalny asking them to contribute to the Russian authorities to tend Russian patients when the Port Arthur

be fallen. The Japanese military authorities complied with the request, and sent gifts to the Russian authorities at Port Arthur, who divided them among the wards of Navy and Army as well as of Russian Red Cross Society. The heads of those wards wrote their thanks for the Red Cross Society of Japan.

During the war, the Red Cross Society of Japan was gifted by Red Cross Societies of the world. The following are the details of gifts which the Red Cross Society of Japan received since the outbreak of the war.

German Red Cross Society—9 Cases of bandages-materials and clothes.

Italian Red Cross Society—515 cases of various kinds of wine and nourishments.

The French Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers—2 sets of necessary articles for a field hospital taking in 100 patients.

The Red Cross Society of Servia—Franc 1,000.

The Red Cross Society of Portugal—£ 100.

The Red Cross Society of Greece—Lire 40.

The Ladies Association of Copenhagen of
the Red Cross Society of Denmark.
Krone 1,351.

Golnierz—Banya Branch of the Ladies' As-
sociation of France—Franc 13,500.

The Central Office of the International
Red Cross Society —Franc 1,000.

The Red Cross Society of Germany—
Medical materials & c..

Ditto....Woolen caps & c..

The Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers
of France—Medicines bandages and
other materials.

The Ladies Association of France—Franc
5,000.

The British Red Cross Society—
Yen 10,000 or £ 1,000.

The Red Cross Society of Austria—Krone
50,000.

The Red Cross Society of Hungary
—Krone 10,000.

The Red Cross Society of Hungary
—Krone 50.

SECTION III.

THE SERVICE AT BASE HOSPITALS.

It was on the 6th, February, 1904, that the Red Cross Society of Japan was instructed first by the War Minister to form relief detachments during the Russo-Japanese war. No sooner than the Red Cross Society of Japan was called for its service, it brought about those concerned with the Society to the head office and organized the Provisional Relief Department of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

The officials and staff of the Department are as follows:

The Head of the Provisional Relief Department..... Baron Ogawa Takeo.
The Director of General Affairs of the Provisional Relief Department.....
..... Hirayama Narinobu.
The Director of Accountants of the Provisional Relief Department
..... Sawa Tadashi.
The Councillor of the Provisional Relief Department..... Kasawara Mitsuo.

Staff of the Provisional Relief Department.....Nakao Shōzō.

Ditto.....Sugiura Yoshinori.

Ditto.....Iwasaki Komatarō.

Then the Society called about relief staff and nurses from the Central Office and local branches to form relief parties for base hospitals in home, wards in battle fields and on board of hospital ships.

A number of relief corps served at military base hospitals in home were 78 in all.

The distributions of the relief corps among base hospitals are mentioned below:

Tokyo Base Hospital with 12 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
3rd.	Head.	21st, Aug., 1904.	6th, Mar., 1905.
1st provisional.	Head.	19th, June, 1904.	6th, Mar., 1905.
2nd provisional.	"	16th, July, 1904.	"
10th provisional.	"	18th, Aug., 1904.	"
4th.	Tokyo branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	2nd, Nov., 1905.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
24th.	Chiba branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	2nd, Nov., 1905.
25th.	"	21st, Sept., 1904.	7th, Mar., 1905.
28th.	Tochigi branch.	30th, June., 1904.	"
29th.	"	21st, Sept., 1904.	21st, Sept., 1905.
44th.	Nagano branch.	30th, June., 1904.	4th, Nov., 1905.
23th.	Gumma branch.	"	6th, Nov., 1905.
33rd provisional.	Head.	18th, June., 1904.	"
34th provisional.	Head.	"	"

The 28th corp which belonged to Tochigi branch were orderd to serve on board a hospital ship of the Army. The relief staff of the Head Office visited the base hospital every month, and consulted with the relief corps to bring a mutual understanding between the corps and the Central Office.

Sendai Base Hospital with 5 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
18th.	Niigata branch.	11th, June, 1904.	6th, Dec., 1905.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
46th.	Miyagi branch.	7th, Feb., 1904.	1st, Dec., 1905.
48th.	Fukushima branch.	"	1st, Nov., 1905.
60th.	shikawa branch.	"	4th, Nov., 1905.

The garrison hospital was occupied as a base hospital, adding two barracks, each of which having an accommodation for one hundred patients. The office of the Miyagi Local Branch was occupied as a detach hospital of the base hospital, adding a barrack which had an accommodation for fifty patients.

Nagoya Base Hospital with 4 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Date sent back.
34th.	Aichi branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	
35th.	"	19th, July, 1904.	31st, Oct., 1905.
32nd.	Mie branch.	28th, June, 1904.	2nd, Nov., 1905.

Ohosaka Base Hospital with 8 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
8th.	Kyoto branch.	23rd, June, 1904.	2nd, Nov., 1905.
10th.	Ohosaka branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	"
15th.	Hyogo branch.	28th, Aug., 1904.	2nd, Dec., 1904.
30th.	Nara branch.	25th, Aug., 1904.	
31st.	Nara branch.	21st, Sept., 1904.	5th, Dec., 1905.
47th.	Miyagi branch.	25th, Aug., 1904.	4th, Nov., 1905.
51st.	Iwate branch.	29th, Aug., 1904.	
52nd.	Awomori branch.	28th, Aug., 1904.	

Beside these corps, there were some which embarked on board of a hospital ship, or moved to other base hospital.

Hiroshima Base Hospital with 12 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
2nd.	Head.	4th, May, 1904.	

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which : corps belonged.	Dates called ont.	Dates sent back.
11th.	Ohosaka branch.	26th, July, 1904.	6th, Mar., 1905.
66th.	Shimane branch.	4th, May, 1904.	8th, Nov., 1905.
68th.	Okayama branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	6th, Nov., 1905.
69th.	"	21st, Sept., 1904.	5th, Mar., 1905.
71st.	Hiroshima branch.	4th, May, 1904.	31st, Oct., 1905.
72nd.	Yamaguchi branch.	9th, Mar., 1904.	5th, Nov., 1905.
74th.	"	21st, Sept., 1904.	4th, Mar., 1905.
74th.	Wakayama branch.	20th, July, 1904.	
92nd.	Miyagi branch.	6th, June, 1904.	8th, Oct., 1905.
9th.	Kyoto branch.		4th, Oct., 1905.
16th.	Nagasaki branch.		30th, Dec., 1905.

The patients of almost all divisions were received in this base hospital before they were sent to other destinations, by which the work in the hospital was active and busy.

The compound of this hospital is vaste, and has a number of trees.

Air of the hospital is very pure and fresh. The hospital is well equipped. The relief staff and nurses were earnest in tending patients, keeping everything clean. So the patients were progressing favourably, and many of them were not necessary to stay at the hospital very long.

The relief corps which served at this base hospital were sent back after a release ceremony was held on the 30th, October, 1905.

Kumamoto Base Hospital with 4 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
30th provisional.	Head.	8th, Nov., 1904.	28th, Oct., 1905.
31th provisional.	Head.	22nd, Nov., 1904.	29th, Dec., 1905.
90th.	Kumamoto branch.	21st, May, 1904.	"
94th.	Kagoshima branch.	6th, June, 1904.	2nd, Nov., 1905.

Asahigawa Base Hospital with 1 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates colled out.	Dates sent back.
6th.	H kkaido branch.	2nd, Feb., 1904.	6th, Feb., 1905.

Hirosaki Base Hospital with 3 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
56th.	Akita branch.	10th, June, 1904.	31st, Nov., 1905.
50th.	Iwate branch.		2nd, Nov., 1905.
52nd.	Awomori branch.		3rd, Nov., 1905.

Kanazawa Base Hospital with 6 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
23rd provisional.	Head.	1st, Nov., 1904.	31st, Oct., 1905.
26th provisional.	Head.	1st, Nov., 1904.	31st, Dec., 1905.
58th.	Fukui branch.	20th, Aug., 1904.	3rd, Nov., 1905.
60th.	Ishikawa branch.	11th, May, 1904.	27th, Dec., 1905.
61th.	"	29th, Aug., 1904.	
63th.	Toyama branch.	18th, Sept., 1904.	3rd, Nov., 1905.

The nurses of the 23rd provisional relief corp consisted of nurses of Tokyo-Jikeiin Hospital.

Himeji Base Hospital with 6 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
27th provisional.	Head.	19th, Nov., 1905.	31st, Dec., 1905.
28th provisional.	Head.	"	"
14th.	Hyogo branch.	1st, May, 1904.	5th, Dec., 1905.
51st.	Iwate branch.	25th, Sept., 1904.	8th, Nov., 1905.
59th.	Fukui branch.	8th, Dec., 1904.	21st, Nov., 1905.
64th.	Tottori branch.	27th, Aug., 1904.	

Zentsuji Base Hospital with 10 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
33rd.	Mie branch.	21st, Sept., 1904.	2nd, Jan., 1905.
40th.	Shiga branch.	14th, Aug., 1904.	

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
65th.	Tottori branch.	21st, Sept., 1904.	8th, Nov., 1905.
78th.	Kagawa branch.	29th, April, 1904.	31st, Dec., 1905.
79th.	"	29th, July, 1904.	30th, Dec., 1905.
42nd.	Gifu branch.	20th, Aug., 1904.	13th, Dec., 1905.
76th.	Tokushima branch.	9th, May, 1904.	4th, Nov., 1904.
80th.	Ehime branch.	6th, May, 1904.	31st, Oct., 1905.
81th.	"	2nd, Mar., 1904.	7th, Oct., 1905.
82nd.	Kōchi branch.	23rd, May, 1904.	

The relief corpses of 42nd, the 76th, the 80th, the 81st, and the 82nd worked at Matsuyama Detached Base Hospital, which served most successfully. The 79th corp were specially earnest and faithful. The 65th corp took charge of seriously wounded soldiers, who could not walk to the entertainment hall. The nurses and relief staff pitied those soldiers. So they contributed money to decorate sick rooms, or they carried patients to the entertainment room by stretchers to please them.

Kokura Base Hospital with 5 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
84th.	Fukuoka branch.	6th, Mar., 1904.	5th, Nov., 1905.
86th.	Ohoita branch.	19th, Mar., 1904.	
88th.	Saga branch.	4th, May, 1904.	6th, Nov., 1905.
91st.	Kumamoto branch.		6th, Nov., 1905.
95th.	Kagoshima branch.	21st, Sept., 1904.	

Kure Naval Hospital with 2 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
24th provisional.	Head.	12th, Nov., 1904.	21st, Oct., 1905.
37th provisional.	Shizuoka branch.		18th, Dec., 1905.

The nurses of the 24th corp consisted of nurses of Tokyo Jikeiin Hospital.

Sasebo Base Hospital with 2 Corps.

Nos. of corps.	Offices to which corps belonged.	Dates called out.	Dates sent back.
17th.	Nagasaki branch.	17th, April, 1904.	11th, Nov., 1905.
85th.	Fukuoka branch.	26th, Aug., 1904.	1st, Dec., 1905.

This is the hospital where Rozhestvenski, the commander-in-chief of the Bolic Squadron, was received. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Japan sea.

The total number of patients received in military base hospitals and naval station hospitals came to 201,597. Numbers of patients received in various hospitals are mentioned below :

Hospitals.	Patients received. Feb.—Dec., 1904.	Patients received. Jan.—Dec., 1905.	Total.
Tōkyō Base Hospital.	10, 595	17, 585	28, 180
S. ndai Base Hospital.	8, 375	11, 045	19, 421
Nagoya Base Hospital.	8. 496	11, 045	19, 728
Ohosaka Base Hospital.	7, 227	11, 232	18, 794
Hiroshima Base Hospital.	20, 888	11, 567	49, 976
Kumamoto Base Hospital.	4, 374	29, 088	9, 019
Asahigawa Base Hospital. Hakodate garrison hospital.	409	4, 645	1, 906
Hirosaki Base Hospital.	1, 180	1, 497	5, 388
Kanazawa Base Hospital.	6, 905	5, 464	12, 369

Himeji Base Hospital.	6, 014	7, 215	13, 229
Zentsuji Base Hospital.	3, 717	4, 560	8, 277
Matsuyama Branch Hospital of Zentsuji Base Hospital.		3, 437	5, 936
Kokura Base Hospital.	6, 089	5, 862	11, 951
Kure Naval Hospital.	81	1, 576	1, 657
Sasebo Naval Hospital.	739	963	1, 702
Total.	85, 090	116, 507	201, 597

In order to secure a unity among all relief detachments and to oversee the relief staffs, outlying stations of the Provisional Relief Department were placed at various places. The president and the staffs of the local branch were appointed as the president and the staffs of the outlying station of the Provisional Relief Department in the seat of that local branch respectively. The seats of the outlying stations, and the dates whereon the stations opened and closed their work, are as follows:

The out lying stations.	The dates opened.	The dates closed.	The places.
Hiroshima station.	14th, Feb., 1904.	—	Hiroshima Branch.
Kitakata station.	6th, June., 1904.	16th, Dec., 1905.	Sakai machi, Kokuu.
Matsuyama station.	6th, June., 1904.	—	Ehime Branch
Ohosaka station.	22nd, Sept., 1904.	19th, Dec., 1905.	Ohosaka Branch
Zentsuji station.	18th, Nov., 1904.		Zentsuji machi Kagawa prefecture.
Himeji station.	24th, Dec., 1904.	8th, Jan., 1906.	Kogen machi, Himeji.
Sendai station.	27th, July, 1905.	11th, Dec., 1905.	Miyagi Branch.
Kanazawa station.	27th, July 1905.	18th, Jan., 1906.	Ishikawa Branch.
Kumamoto station.	1st, Aug., 1905.	22nd, Jan., 1906.	Kumamoto Branch.
Sasebo station.	5th, Aug., 1905.	16th, Dec., 1905.	Aioi machi, Sasebo.
Nagoya station.	10th, Aug., 1905.	4th, Jan.,	Aichi Branch.
Awomori station.	28th, Aug., 1905.	11th, Jan., 1906.	Awomori Branch.
Talien.	15th, June. 1905.	10th, Dec., 1905.	Talien in China.

SECTION IV.

THE SERVICE AT ETAPE HOSPITALS
IN THE FRONT.

The relief corps which were despatched to the battle field were thirty two in number. Eighteen of them were formed by the head-

quarters of the Red Cross Society while the rest of them were formed by the local branches. A number of patients whom the relief corps tended since February of 1904, were 114,205, including 13,646 of the patients of captives and 9,963 of the patients of inhabitants of occupied territories. Beside these, a number of patients whom the relief corps cared in transporting by rail way cars and the likes, amounted to 109,144 including 2,685 of the patients of captives. Twenty eight of these relief corps served under the administration of the Liaotung Inspecting Depot, while two of them under the administration of the First Army Etape Inspecting Depot, and two under the administration of the Stationary Army in Korea.

At first, two relief corps with men nurses were despatched for the etape hospital at Chemulpho in Korea who arrived there on the 9th, February, 1904 A.D.. Thereafter a number of relief corps were despatched for the battle field in obedience of an instruction of the Minister for War.

There were so many relief corps serving

in the battle field early in September in 1904,
as follows:

At Talien:—

The 101st corps (from Tokyo Local Branch).

The 102nd corps (from Hokkaidō Local
Branch).

The provisional 3rd corps (from the Cen-
tral Office).

At Liushuchun:—

The 108th corps (from Aichi Local Branch).

The 113rd corps (from Aichi Local Branch).

At Nanwafangtien:—

The 104th corps (from Ohosaka Local
Branch).

At Taishihkao:—

The Provisional 6th corps (from Central
Office).

At Kaicheng:—

The 112 corps (from Hireshima Local
Branch).

At Takushan:—

The 106th corps (from Hyogo Local Branch).

At Hsiujen:—

The 116th corps (from Formosa Local
Branch).

At Taianping:—

The 5th provisional corps (from the Central Office).

At Chiaot'ou and Penhsihu:—

The 109th corps (from Miyagi Local Branch divided into two).

At Saimachi:—

The 110th corps (from Awomori Local Branch).

At Fenghungching:—

The 99th corps (from the Central Office).

The 111th corps (from Ishikawa Local Branch).

In Antung prefecture:—

The 114th corps (from Fukuoka Local Branch).

At Gishu:—

The 115th corps (from Kumamoto Local Branch).

At Chemulpho, Chinnanpho and Phyongyang:—

The 107th corps (from Nagasaki Local Branch) divided into three.

As the front lines were extended, relief corps were added more and more, while some of the corps were moved here and there. So

Baron Ishiguro.
President, the R. C. S. of Japan.



Late Count Ogiu.

Mr. Hirayama,
Vice-President.

Late Count Sano.

Mr. Kasawara.

Viscount Matsudaira.

Marquis Nabeshima.

numbers of relief corps employed at etape hospitals varied according to occasions. The following table gives how many relief corps were employed by etape hospitals since June till November of 1905.

Etape hospitals or stations.	A Number of relief corps.					
	June, Month	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Talien etape hospital.	7 & 1 half	7 & 1 half	5 & 1 half	5 & 1 half	8 & 1 half	11 & 1 half
Talien Military Administration office.	1 half					
Kuantungchao civil administration office.		1 half	1 half	1 half	1 half	1 half
Liaoyang etape hospital.	6 & 1 half	8 & 1 half	7 & 1 half 1 column.	7 & 1 half 1 column.	7 & 1 half	8 corps.
Liaoyang military administration office.	1 half					
Kaiping Military administration office.	1 half					
Kaiping civil administration office.	1 half					
Kaicheng military administration office.	1 half					
Taishihakao etape hospital.		1 half	1 half	1 half	1 half	
Yingkow etape hospital.	2					

Yingkow military administration office.	1					
Yingkow etape headquarters.		1	1	1	1	1
Yingkow epidemic prevention committee.					1	
Mukden etape hospital.	1	4	4	4	4	4
Tieling etape hospital.	2	2	5	6	1 column.	2 column.
Chint'aitzü.	1					
P'iaoch'ichin.	1					
Tait'ai etape hospital.		1	1	1		
Langpan etape hospital.		1	1	1		
Total.	24	25	26 1 column	27 1 column.	27 1 column.	27 1 column.

Among these relief stations, Talien played the most important parts in relief service of the battle field. For patients accumulated at various places were carried for home on the way of Talien. Consequently, on the 24th, May, 1905, some regulations were issued by the Society for an organization of Talien outlying station of the Provisional Relief Depart-

ment of the Red Cross Society. This outlying station had following twenty four relief corps under its administration.

Etape hospitals or stations.	A number of relief corps.	Etape hospitals or stations.	A number of relief corps.
Talien etape hospital.	8	Mukden etape hospital.	1
Yingkow etape hospital.	2	Tieling etape hospital.	1
Yingkow military administration office.	1	Reserve at P'iaoch'ichin.	1
Kaiping military administration office.		Kaicheng military administration office.	1 half.
Liaoyang etape hospital.	6 & 1 half.	Reserve at Chint'aitsü	1
Liaoyang military administration office.	1 half.		

Kami-no-yama Kenzen as an administrative manager departed from Tokyo with one official of the Department and other three clerks on 1st, June, and arrived in Talien on 10th of the same.

As soon as he landed at the port, he negotiated with Liantung Etape Inspector General's office, and the Medical Department of the Etape as well as the Headquarters of Talien

Etape, whereby he was lent an official house. There he made all sorts of arrangement and commenced its work beginning on the 15th of the same. The outlying station had under its jurisdiction almost all relief corps despatched to Manchuria except three or four relief corps. When the station was opened its management, it had twenty four relief corps under its jurisdiction, but some of them were despatched to some places beyond jurisdiction, while other new ones were added.

One of the services of Talien Outlying Station was to maintain a mutual understanding between the authorities of the Army and the relief corps of the Society. Representatives of relief corps under the Outlying Station held a conference at the station once a month, while those which had no facilities to send their representatives owing to remoteness, made their staff visit the Outlying Station when they had a chance to come to Talien, or else they sent some documents to the Station to express their desires.

The Station also transacted deliveries of documents and transportation of articles be-

tween relief corps and the Central Office or Hiroshima ware house. A number of letters which the office transacted amounted to 2,643 while a number of articles transported to the battle field were 616 packages, while that of returned amounted to 755.

The Talien Etape Hospital made an arrangement for 3,000 patients at first, but it was suddenly swarmed by 8,000 of patients, by which relief staff had to engage busily so that one surgeon had 400 patients on his charge while a nurse man had 200 patients on his charge. Thus the relief staff could not sleep in the least for about one week.

Etape hospitals at Taishihkiao and Kaicheng were busily engaged in transporting patients, receiving six hundred or seven hundred patients from the front line, who rested one day there, but were carried for behind. So all staff had to continue their work till 11 or to 12 o'clock in the night, and then they have to begin their work at 4.30 in the early morning to send them out at 8 o'clock in the following morning.

The 109th relief corps which was under the

Etape Inspector General of the First Army despatched Surgeon Takagi, Chief Man Nurse Endo with five men nurses to the ward at Penhsihu on the 20th, September, 1904, while Penhsihu was besieged by the enemy on the 8th, October, 1904, when many wounded were caused. The relief staff accumulated wounded under the shower of bullets risking their own lives till the 12th of the same when the battle was fully ended.

The relief corps in Korea received only a few patients, and could extend aids to them satisfactory, by which the patients got better very soon.

When Port Arthur surrendered, relief corps near by were ordered to enter into the battery to receive Russian patients. The 18th and the 44th relief corps served at the former Russian marine corps station, the 6th provisional relief corps at the Nogi Machi Hospital, while the 104th relief corps at the Third Branch Hospital of the Etape Hospital of the Army. These relief corps in the battle field returned home when the peace treaty was concluded and promulgated, while some of relief corps

were ordered to serve in prevention of black plague, which prevailed in Yingkow till the 1st of December of 1905 when the plague was completely extinguished there.

Herewith we must add that Bitō Chishō, an Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness of the Crown Prince of the time, was despatched to Manchuria in September of 1905, in order to inquire patients in war hospitals. This Aide-de-camp to His Highness conveyed the feeling of His Highness who was feeling a satisfactory pleasure to know of the merits of relief staff who have been untiring in assisting the medical Department of the Army for a so long period since the outbreak of the war.

SECTION V.

PATIENS' TRANSPORT COLUMNS IN THE BATTLE FIELDS.

The patients' transport columns have been regulated by the Red Cross Society of Japan but never before had they been used untill the Russo-Japanese War. The first patients' transport column was organized on the 5th, July, 1904, selecting the stretcher-bearers out of the

retired privates, who had once been trained in the Army instructing them anew for two months.

The column consists of:—

1 director; 1 surgeon; 1 clerk; 2 chief men nurses; 3 chief stretcher-bearers; 3 men nurses; 120 stretcher-bearers, and total being 131. This column was divided into three corps, and was despatched to the Etap Inspector General's Head Quarters in obedience of an instruction of the Minister for War.

They departed from Tokyo on the 7th, October 1904 with relief material, taking on board of the Hirano Maru, a steamer possessed by the Army from Ujina on the 11th, October and landing at Antung prefecture on the 16th of the same.

On the 19th, October they went to Feng-hungching where they placed their head quarters and despatched one half of the column to T'angshancheng to establish a patients collecting station there. The service of transporting patients between Fenghungching and Antung prefecture were began on the 20th of the same.

The First Army pressed to the precipice of Motienling and then advanced towards Liaoyang.

So the column too advanced with the army being divided among the divisions of the second, and the twelfth and the Imperial guards.

After the fall of Liaoyang, the headquarters of the column advanced to Lienshankwan, and engaged in transporting patients in the neighbourhood of Liaoyang on the north, as well as in Antung prefecture on the south. The column was ordered to be adhered to the Stationary Army in Korea and then to Northern Etape Headquarters. Since then they were sent to various places to transport patients till they were ordered to come together to the Etape Hospital at Talien on the 11th, November of 1905, and then they were released from their service on the 18th of the same. They took on board of the Eikō Maru, a steamer possessed by the Army, on the 19th of November. They arrived in Ujina on the 23rd of the same, and arrived at Tokyo on the 26th of the same. On the next day, the dissolution ceremony was held at the Central Office of the Society.

The column was distributed or despatched for 76 places including, 7 field hospitals, 6 patients' transporting stations, 13 permanent hospitals, 11 collecting places, 9 etape hospitals, 7 patients' boarding houses and 23 sanitariums.

The following figures show how the column was efficient.

Times of transportations 3,061.

A total number of patients transported
.. .. 170,927.

A number of patients transported by
stretchers 34,403.

A number of patients transported by
asses 241.

A number of patients transported by
vehicles 63,334.

A number of patients transported by
railway cars 79,527.

A number of patients who walked them-
selves under the care of the column..
.. .. 11,341.

A number of patients who were trans-
ported by boats on rivers.. .. 2,081.

The column employed following men and
conveyances:

Transport men	..	..	..	..	..	1,348.
Chinese coolies	..	..	..	..	..	135,302.
Regular wagons	..	..	..	..	..	14.
Asses	..	..	..	..	..	482.
Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	220.
Railway cars..	..	..	..	..	..	11,648.
Wagons hired in localities	..	..	..	..	..	8,833.

SECTION VI.

HOSPITAL SHIPS OF THE ARMY AND THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Red Cross Society of Japan had only two hospital ships,—the Hakuai Maru and the Kosaimaru. While relief corps of the Society served on board of 18 hospital vessels of the Army.

The names of hospital ships engaged in relief service in the war, and a number of relief corps on board of those hospital ships are as follows:

Name of ships.	Names of chief surgeons.	Number of relief corps on board.	Titles of the relief corps.
Hakuai Maru			Regular staff 54 (from Central Office.)
Kōsai Maru			Ditto.
Yokohama Maru	Surgeon lieutenant-colonel Arakawa Toyomatsu	2	100th (from Central) 21st (from Central)
Rohira Maru	Surgeon Major Arai Tamon	2	12th (from Kanagawa Branch) 34th (from Aichi Branch)
Roseta Maru	Ditto Tachiyama Keizo	3	105th (from Kanagawa Branch) 26th (from Ibaraki Branch) 86th (from Ohoita Branch)
Miyeshino Maru	Ditto Satomi Taichiro	3	22nd (from Gunma Branch) 5th (from Tokyo Branch) 11th provisional (from Tokyo Branch)
Tairen Maru	Surgeon lieutenant Komatsu Un	2	9th provisional (from Central) 19th (from Niigata Branch)
Kakufuto Maru	Surgeon Major Watanabe Tōshun	2	75th (from Wakayama Branch) 45th (from Nagano Branch)
Yoshifu Mayu	Ditto Ohotsuki Shunsai	2	21st provisional (from Central) 64th (from Tottori)
Kowano Maru	Ditto Kojima Nishichi	2	62nd (Toyama Branch) 4th provisional (from Central)
Kohina Maru	Ditto Yoshimoto Chushō	2	22 provisional (from Central) 12th (from Kanagawa Branch)
First Kotohira Maru	Ditto Sakenobu Ryōji	2	70th (from Haroshima Branch) 32 provisional (from Central).
Koun Maru	Ditto Nagawa Teimei	2	38th (from Yamanashi Branch) 103rd (from Kyoto Branch)

Name of ships.	Names of chief surgeons.	Number of chief corps on board.	Titles of the relief corps.
Ugo Maru	Ditto Watanabe Shōsaku	2	25th provisional (from Central) 53rd (from Awomori Branch)
Ohomi Maru	Ditto Ishii Ryōsai	2	34th (from Aichi Branch) 41th (from Shiga Branch)
Tōei Maru	Ditto Okumura Ikutarō	2	1st (from Central) - 30th (from Nara Branch)
Jingu Maru	Ditto Nagano Shōgo.	2	83rd (from Kochi Branch) 34th (from Aichi Branch)
Yamashiro Maru	Ditto Shigeike Masami	2	36th (from Shizuoka Branch) 12th (from Central)
Doyo Maru	Ditto Miyasaki Shōzō.	2	7th Provisional (from Central) 24th (from Chiba Branch)
Choisan Maru	Ditto Toda Kōzō.	2	8th provisional (from Central) 28th (from Tochigi Branch)

Twenty three relief corps out of above-mentioned thirty eight relief corps had women nurses while fifteen of them had both women nurses and men nurses.

How these vessels served during the war shall be mentioned below :

The Hakuai Maru,—A number of navigations were 53. A number of patients whom the vessel transported 12,550. She left Yokohama at 9.30 a.m. on the 21st, February, 1904 for her first relief service during the Russo-Japanese War.

When she was anchoring in the port of Ujina after she left Yokohama, she was visited by H. I. H. Prince Kuni accompanied by Major Kinoshita, and subsequently by H. I. H. Kitashirakawa accompanied by Lieutenant General Hasegawa and other military officers. She left Ujina at 1 p. m. on the 29th of the same, and arrived in Chemulpho at 7,30 a.m. on the 3rd, March when the administrative manager, the chief surgeon and the captain of the vessel landed there to consult about the transportation of the sick and wounded with the commander of the headquarters of the army, and the chief of the etape hospital as well as the consul there.

When she was anchoring there, the Commander of the Man of War, Ohoshima introduced her to the commanders of men of war of the powers anchoring at the harbour, whereby commanders and chief surgeons of the men of war visited the Hakuai Maru to inspect the accommodations for patients. They admired the ship of her nice equipments.

When she was starting from Moji for her thirteenth voyage on the 17th, August, 1904,

the wind from the east began to be violent, but as she was sorely needed in her service and could not hastate for an hour, and so she risked. When she was sailing as far as off the coast of the west end of Iki on 7.30 p.m. the wind began to blow from the south east and got violent more and more. The vessel was tossed severely on the billows and inclined to 38°. All the crew struggled for the protection of the vessel with all their might. At 5. in the morning after critical-conditions for four hours she steered for Port Hamilton to refuge there. She could barely arrive in a port of the island at 3.30 p.m. of the same day where she could refuge safely. It was rather fortunate that the storm set in on her going voyage, but not on her return voyage with patients.

The vessel arrived in Yokohama on the 26th, December, 1905 from her final relief service of the Russo-Japanese War. The days of her service are 679. The length of her voyage 79,556 miles.

The Kōsai Maru,—A number of navigations were 54. A number of patients whom the

vessel transported 13,127. She left Yokohama at 4 p.m. on the 22nd, February of 1905 for her first relief service during the Russo-Japanese War. She arrived in the port of Ujina at 11.30 a.m. on the 25th, February, 1904, and waited for an instruction from the authority. At 2.05 p.m. on the 31st, March, she was visited by Mr. Itō, an army aide-de-camp to the Emperor and Mr. Shimizu, an Army Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince visited the vessel obeying orders of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince. The administrative manager, the captain and the chief surgeon conducted those Imperial messengers throughout the vessel to show all accommodations for patients. The Imperial messengers left the ship at 2.20 p.m. while the vessel weighed anchor at 2.30 p.m., and sailed for Chemlupho. Then the administrative manager, the chief surgeon and the captain landed there to consult about the transportation of the sick and wounded with the commander of the headquarters of the army and the chief of the etape hospital there.

The vessel arrived in Yokohama with the Hakuai Maru on the 26th, December of 1905 from her final relief service of the Russo-Japanese War. The days of her service are 676. The length of her voyage were 83,769 miles.

The Rohira Maru,—A number of navigations were 26. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 9370, and that of captives whom the vessel transported were 478. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 9th, the 103rd, the 12th, the 16th and the 34th corps.

The vessel arrived in Moji at 0.25 p.m. of the 16th, from her thirteenth voyage with patients whom the vessel let land. When it was starting from the harbour weighing anchor at 3.14 p.m. of the same, she was run into her starboard by the Manshū Maru on account of the current.

Two parts up and down of the hull on the starboard of the Rohira Maru were pierced through with the bow by the Manshū Maru. As to the upper damage, an office room where clerks and men-nurses were attending to their duties was violently crushed, but they were not hurt

in the least. The lower damage extended five feet above and three feet below the water line. The diameter was three feet. Water gushed through the hole so much that coal store and engine room were flooded very soon. However the captain found that some steam power was left a little. He ordered to weigh anchor and run the vessel ashore on the pier below Kameyama shrine at Shimonoseki, half past 3. p.m.. Thus the vessel barely escaped from sinking, but the vessel inclined greatly to the portside, while a storm was raging severely. So the captain ordered to moor the vessel to pine trees with a rope and to lower anchor to prevent vessel from up setting.

The crews lowered boats to refuge on one hand and to mend the damage of the ship on the other hand. Meanwhile the water police hastened to the spot by a steam launch to rescue the crews. At 4. p.m. some officers and men of the Man-of-War Yamato visited the vessel to aid the mending work of the vessel. Soon the vice-president of Yamaguchi Local Branch too visited the vessel to assist the crews in their refuge.

When the crews had been attending to their duties, they had heard a deafening sound and had felt a severe shock. Having witnessed the damage of the vessel and the gush of water through the hole, they had been confused not a less. However with an order of the chief surgeon to be ready to bring on land, documents, as well as official and private properties they had been calmed and had gone to the lower cabins to make the preparations for landing. Women nurses too had been calm and well composed standing on the deck, waiting for an order to land.

At 4. p. m., the crews let land a patient there who was to be landed at Ujina. All members of the relief party went to Ujina by the Awa Maru except a surgeon, a pharmacist, a clerk, and eleven of chief men nurses and ordinary men nurses who stayed on board of the Rohira Maru for a watch.

After an immediate mend, the Rohira Maru weighed anchor at 5.30 p.m. of the 20th of the same and arrived in the harbour of Kōbe at 5.50 p.m. of the 21st to get into dock.

The Miyoshi no Maru,—A number of her

navigations were 36. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 22nd, the 5th and the 11th provisional corps.

The Miyoshi-no Maru set for its tenth voyage on the 7th, December. When she was returning from this voyage with patients, she was met with the violent storm for ten hours. It was specially hard when it was crossing the Genkainada. The vessel inclined to 36°. The deck was washed away by the billows, and a mast out of three was torn off by the waves. Patients suffered from sea sick severely, and cried to surgeons and nurses for a help. Surgeons and nurses too suffered sea sick, but they bravely attended to their duties. They fell down in succession from sea sick till only one fourth of them were left for their service. However the patients were well cared for with so a small number of surgeons and nurses, because those who could bear worked hard with all their might.

The Roseta Maru,—A number of voyages were 49. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 17,988, besides the

vessel transported 116 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 13th, the 105, the 20th, the 26th and the 86th corps.

The Doyō Maru,—A number of voyages were 35. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 7,108, besides the vessel transported 158 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 7th provisional, the 24th, the 26th and the 45th crops.

The Choisan Maru,—A number of her voyages were 37. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 7,326 besides the vessel transported 230 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 8th, the 28th, and 36th corps.

The Tairen Maru,—A number of her voyages were 37. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 7,202, besides the vessel transported 222 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 9th, the 19th, and the 38th corps.

The Kōnoura Maru,—A number of her voyages were 34. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 6,814 besides the vessel transported 27 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 4th provisional, the 11th provisional and the 62nd corps.

The Kōun Maru,—A number of her voyages were 35. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 1,641 besides the vessel transported 88 of captive patients. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 12th provisional, the 103rd, the 19th and the 38th corps.

The Tōei Maru,—A number of her voyages were 24. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 6,648 besides the vessel transported 178 of captives. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 1st, the 20th provisional, the 21st provisional the 30th provisional corps.

The Kabafuto Maru,—A number of her

voyages were 27. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 7,902 besides the vessel transported 85 of captive patients. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 5th, the 24th, the 45th and the 74th corps.

The Ugo Maru,—A number of her voyages were 21. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 3,931 besides the vessel transported 184 of captive patients. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel were 53th and the 24th provional corps.

The Jingu Marū,—A number of her voyages were 27. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 6,364 besides the vessel transported 222 of captive patients. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 22nd provisional, the 34th B. half, the 70th and the 83rd corps.

The Yoshifu Maru,—A number of her navigations were 24. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 5,538 besides the vessel transported 100 of captive patients. The relief corps served on board of the vessel

simultaneously or alternately were the 1st provisional, the 32nd provisional, the 20th, and the 64th corps.

The Kotohira Maru,—A number of her voyages were 21. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 7,727 besides the vessel transported 322 of captive patients. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 32nd, the 26th, the 70th and the 75th corps.

The Yamashiro Maru,—A number of her voyages were 20. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 5,302. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel simultaneously or alternately were the 12th provisional, the 36th and 53rd A half corps.

The Ohomi Maru,—A number of her voyages were 22. A number of patients whom the vessel transported were 5,112. The relief corps which served on board of the vessel were the 34th and the 41st.

The Yokohama Maru,—A number of her voyages were 50.

The Kōhina Maru,—A number of her voyages were 27.

SECTION VII.

AN AID TO CAPTIVE PATIENTS.

On the 12th, February, 1904, our Red Cross Society was instructed by the Minister for War to aid the crews of the *Varyag* and other Russian man-of-war who were wounded at the battle off the coast of Chemulpho on the 9th of the same. So the Society hastily established a temporary hospital at Chemulpho, in which our women residents there volunteered to tend the sufferers. It received 24 Russian blue jackets who had belonged to the Russian cruiser *Varyag*, but taken first to the French cruiser *Pascal*. This was the first relief service done during the Russo-Japanese War.

When the patients were received there, they appeared to be ill at ease, but soon they found that they were treated warmly. They were glad to be treated in clean sick rooms. They got well very soon so that three of them were entirely cured within four days from their reception at the hospital.

Subsequently many of Japanese and foreigners visited the hospital to comfort the pa-

tients. Rear Admiral Uryu, the commander of the second Squadron sent Surgeon Captain Yamamoto to inquire the patients, and to express sympathy with what the patients had sacrificed to their own nation. A French vice-consul there, visited the hospital very often and offered to supply relief material needed by the hospital, which offer was declined.

The relief staff consisted of Staff Surgeon Matsumura, 4 honorary clerks, 1 assisting surgeon, 1 interpreter, and 1 assisting clerk, and 4 volunteered nurses. They served earnestly, by which it became no matter to move those patients to home at the end of February. So finally all of them except two who died there, were transported for Matsuyama by the Hakuai Maru departing from Chemulpho on the 7th, March, closing the temporary relief hospital there.

At a hospital of Matsuyama, they were treated further resulting in their complete recovery, although five of them were obliged to have hands or legs amputated.

Her Majesty Empress Shoken hearing about these cases, graciously furnished them with

artificial limbs, which they received with gratitude.

After their recovery the Japanese Government sent them back to their homes in Russia. The Russia Government sent us a letter of grateful thanks for what we had done, offering, in addition, through the French consul at Saeul, Korea, to defray all the expenses incurred. As the Society declined the offer, the Russian Government subscribed 20,000 yen to our relief funds, which we accepted with appreciation.

As the war developed, a number of captive patients increased greatly, whereby five relief corps despatched to Matsuyama Garrison Hospital to serve solely in relieving captive patients there.

Besides captive patients at Matsuyama Garrison Hospital, many of them were received at various base hospitals.

Numbers of captive patients received at various base hospitals are as follows;

Seats of base hospitals.	A number of captive patients.		
	Jan.—Dec., 1904.	Jan.—Dec., 1905.	Total.
Sendai.		1	1
Nagoya.		37	37
Kumamoto.		16	16
Hirosaki.		26	26
Kanazawa.		46	46
Himeji.	18	20	38
Zentsuji.		29	29
Matsuyama.	2,509	3,437	5,936
Kokura.		196	196
Sasebo.		251	251
Total.	2,527	4,029	6,556

A number of captive patients treated in hospitals in home were 7,143, in etape hospitals were 1,680, and in hospital ships were 3,400. Having expecting a fall of Port Ar'nur, the Society sent 3,000 suits of sick robes, and 3,000 sheets of blanket to the besieging army for Russian patients. These presents proved to be extremely useful to them. When Vice President Ozawa saw the manager of the Russian Red Cross Society at Port Arthur in March, 1905, he was thanked by the manager for the

satisfactory aid extended to the Russian patients by the Red Cross Society of Japan.

SECTION VIII.

THE LADIES' VOLUNTARY NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

It is the chief service of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations to assist the sanitary service of the Army and the Navy. Honorary President of the Association H. I. H. Princess Komatsu Yoriko, the consort of late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito wanted to carry out the service of the Associations satisfactory, for which she gave following message to the members:

“The 10th, Feb., 1904.

The Associations aim to nurse and console the sick and wound of the Army and the Navy besides to assist the work of the relief staff of the Red Cross Society of Japan, receiving, seeing off, or consoling the relief staff at any emergency of the nation. Our members had
ade due assistance to the Red Cross Society of Japan, during the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxers' Trouble. Now unfortunately our

nation is met with a crisis, and may suffer miseries in near future multiplying those preceding ones. Accordingly our business too may be more busy. I hope all of you may exert your efforts to realize our principles on behalf of our nation.

Princess Komatsu Yoriko, the Honorary President of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations of the Red Cross Society of Japan."

Then Marchioness Nabeshima, the President of the Associations delivered the message to all the members. Through the president of the Red Cross Society, she applied to the departments of the Army and the Navy for an assistance of their sanitary works which offer was accepted on the 20th, February. So the president conveyed following rules to the local branches of the Associations.

Rules for the Service of the Hospitals.

1. Those members of the Associations who volunteer to serve in hospitals shall apply to the president (or the president of the local branches of the Associations) to that effect. The president (or the president of the local branches

of the Associations) will convey the names of the applicants to the chief of hospitals of the Army or the Navy and will be instructed of the period of the service and the number of persons required, which instruction the president will convey to the members.

2. Official titles, ranks, peerages, orders of merits of the husband or the guardian of the applicants shall be added to the names of the applicants.

3. When members who reside where local branches of Associations do not exist (for instance as Sasebo, Kure or Maizuru) desire to serve hospitals there, they necessitate an acknowledgement of the president, before they take the procedure of the Art. 1.

4. Members who desire to serve at remote hospitals shall inform that effect to the president or the president of the local branch of the Association, who will take a procedure of the Art. 1, and will inform of a concession or refusal to the members.

5. Those members who volunteer to serve at hospitals shall serve among other nurses or engage in any other work according to an

instruction of the chief of the hospital.

6. During the service, the members shall obey the order of the chief of the hospital and observe rules of the Army and the Navy as if they were ordinary nurses of the Society.

7. During the service the members shall wear regular nursing caps and robes, and carry a badge of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations on the breast, (but without a badge on the collar.

8. The members who serve at hospitals shall be administered by superior surgeons when the administrative manager of the relief corps of the Society is absent.

9. The members who serve at hospital shall attend to the hospital from their own house or from their lodging place. They shall pay all of their expenses with their own money but when they are sent to any where representing the association, they shall be supplied with some part of the expenses.

10. The members who want to serve at hospitals are required to own a diploma as nurses of the Society, but those who engage in reporting the conditions of the patients need no diploma.

11. Names of the members who belong to local branches and serve at hospitals shall be reported to the president of the Associations.

The expenditures of the activities are covered with subscriptions of members and the public.

At first the Associations schemed the activities as follows;

1. To prepare bondage material to contribute to the Army and the Navy as well as the Red Cross Society. To make caps of the patients to contribute them for the same.

2. To assist the service of the Red Cross Society at the Rest Stations.

3. To assist the relief works of the hospitals of the Army and the Navy in redressing bondage or in washing wounds.

4. To console patients in hospitals and to make some presents to the patients.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were gracious enough to bestow 5,000 yen of money upon the Association on the 15th, March, 1904. His Highness the Crown Prince was gracious enough to bestow to 1,000 yen of money upon the same on the 16th of the same month.

During the Russo-Japanese War, H. I. H. Princess Komatsu Yoriko, the Honorary President of the Association retired from her position owing to her bad health since the departure of her consort H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akihito. Since December of 1887, when she was raised to the position of Honorary Presidency she occupied it for 18 years, while she devoted in developing the Association with untiring energy. Her post was succeeded by H. I. H. Princess Kanin Yoriko, the consort of H. I. H. Prince Kanin Norihito. The merits of Her Highness of Princess Komatsu is mentioned on the thanking letter offered to Her Highness by Count Matsukata, the President of the Red Cross Society of Japan. It has following words.

“Your Imperial Highness Princess Yoriko, the consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito has retired from the post of the Honorary Presidency of the Ladies’ Voluntary Nursing Association on account of Your Highness’s bad health lately. The members of the Red Cross Society and the Ladies’ Voluntary Nursing Associations are much regretting of Your

Highness's retirement, but obey Your will circumspectfully. Your Highness had joined the Red Cross Society on the 28th, September of 1886. That is the first instance that a lady has joined our Society. Since then many public spirited ladies joined the Society in succession on behalf of the nation and its relief work. Now we have over thirty three thousand lady members. Though this owes to the magnanimity of Her Majesty the Empress, but it also owes to Your Highness not a less. When our Society organized the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations on the 2nd, June, 1887, Your Highness was on the tour to Europe. As soon as Your Highness come home, Your Highness accepted the offer of the post of chief director of the Associations. When the regulations of the Society were revised in May of 1901, Your Highness accepted an offer of the post of the Honorary Presidency of the Associations. Since then for eighteen years Your Highness devoted in developing the Associations, not only Your Highness always presented herself at monthly lecture meetings to encourage members. Your Highness encouraged on the training of nurses,

honouring every graduation ceremony with Your presence."

"When the training school of the nurses was organized, only a few of women applied to be trained as nurses, but (with Your Highness' encouragement) now we have 2,500 of nurses trained in the school, including students at school. Now local branches of Ladies' Voluntary Nursing school have 30 training schools."

"During the Sino-Japanese War Your Highness made bondage material by Yourself, setting an instance for the members of Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations. Your Highness also visited hospitals of the Army and the Navy to investigate the service of nurses on one hand and to consoled the patients on the other hand."

At 10, half past, p. m. on the 23rd, May, 1904, Her Majesty the Emperor visited the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Association at the Central Office of the Society for a purpose of seeing how bondage materials were made by the members of the Associations, when Her Majesty was received by President of the Society Count Matsukata, Vice-presidents of

the Society Hanabusa and Ozawa, Directors and Standing Councils, President of the Hospital Hashimoto, and President of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations Marcheoness Nabeshima at the entrance of the Office. After a rest a while, Her Majesty received officials of the Society and the Associations as well as Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McGee. Then the President of the Society Count Matsukata offered documents mentioning names of officials and members of the Society. Being conducted by the President of the Association, Her Majesty presented Herself at the department where bondage materials were made, and then left the Office at half past eleven in the morning. On the day, Her Majesty was gracious enough to bestow a sum of 500 yen to the Association.

On the 6th, July, 1904, in order to witness how the members were working. Her Majesty the Empress sent court Ladies Takakura and Kitajima to the department where bondage materials were made. Her Majesty was also gracious enough to bestow cakes upon the members of the Associations. On the 15th, November of the same, on the way from Her

Majesty's visit to the Branch Hospital of the Society at Shibuya in the suburb of the city of Tokyō, She visited the packed bondage material preparation department of the Association to see how it was made. At this time too, Her Majesty bestowed cakes upon the members.

H. I. H. Princess Kanin Chieko and other Imperial Princesses who are Honorary members of the Association attended to the Central Office every day by turns to engage in preparation of bondage materials for the purpose of encouraging members. They consoled patients at military hospitals besides they visited the rest station at Shimbashi Rail Way Station to console patients. They received officer patients in their audience to inquire after the conditions of the wounds and expressed their hope that the patients would be cured very soon.

Imperial Princesses also presented themselves at bondage redressing rooms, where they watched wounds standing by over an hour.

The Associations set an importance on the service at rest stations, where senior members always engaged in those stations. The Tokyo Branch of the Associations established a rest

station at Shimbashi where President of the Associations, Marchioness Nabeshima always attended to inquire patients. When bondages were redressed, first of all members she engaged in redressing bondages or supporting patients when they were walking.

At that time, the Association, had among its members, such organizers as Marchioness Nabeshima, Princess Mōri, Countesses Ohoyama and Kabayama, Viscountesses of Sakurai and Hanabusa, and such ladies who were experienced in relief service in the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxers' Trouble as Viscountess Nire, Mrs. Tsuchiya and Mrs. Kamiyama.

The service of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations was closed on the 30th, November of 1905. A number of patients whom the Associations consoled were 18,225, while a number of patients whose bondages the Association redressed were 1682. A number of visits to the hospitals to inquire patients were 85.

Such local branches of the Associations as those at Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyōto, Ohosaka, Himeji, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Nii-

gata, Kanagawa, Ishikawa, Tochigi, Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori and Hokkaido served at the Rest Stations located at those places. Local Branches of the Associations which had no Resting Station there, received patients at rail way stations or at ports in order to console patients.

The following figures give a comprehensive idea of the service of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations.

1. Bondage rolls prepared by the members for the purpose of contributing to the Army..
.....32,000 rolls.
2. Packed bondages made by the members at the request of the Army.....270,000.
3. A number of books presented by the members for the patients.....4,724 vols.
4. Cigerletts presented by the Associations for the patients and the relief staff of the Society 160,000 pieces.
Handkerchieves „ „ „
352 dozens.
5. Fans presented for the patients by the Associations..... 3,000.
6. Picture post cards „ „3,000

sets (one set consisting 6 pieces).

7. Name card cases ,, ,, 546.
 8. Brscuit ,, ,, 150 kin.
 9. Bondage rolls contributed to the Army
and the Navy by the Association.....
.....33,500 rolls.
 10. Caps ,, ,, ,, 43,467 boxes.
 11. The members of the Association also
consoled patients at following hospitals.
Tokyo Base Hospital..... Thrice.
Shibuya Branch of the same..... 5 times.
Toyama Branch of the same..... Twice.
Hikawa Branch of the same..... Twice.
Sendagaya Branch of the same..... Twice.
Sasebo Naval Hospital..... Thrice.
Hiroshima Base Hospital..... Once.
Kure Naval Hospital..... Once.
Nagoya Base Hospital..... Once.
Yokosuka Base Hospital..... Once.
Yugahara Health resort..... Once.
 12. Consolations of the relief staffs in
service..... 6 times.
- Some members of the Associations
volunteered to serve in base hospitals as
nurses.

A number of those who served in the hospitals and periods of their service are mentioned on the following table:

The names of the Associations.	Base Hospital.	Dates of commencement.	Dates of terminations.	A number of members who have served.
Central Association.	Shibuya Branch of Tokyo Base Hospital.	4th April, 1905.	16th, Nov., 1905.	103
Yokohama subdivision of Kanagawa Branch.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18
Kyoto Branch.	Ohosaka Base Hospital.	10th, Jan., 1905.	20th, Oct., 1905.	—
Mie Branch.	Nagoya Base Hospital.	21st, Sept., 1904.	—	1
Zentsuui subdivision and Marugame subdivision of Kagawa Local Branch.	Zentsuui Base Hospital.	14th, Sept., 1904.	—	25
Ehime Local Branch.	Matsuyama captive hospital room. Matsuyama Branch of Zentsuui Base Hospital. Dogo Heath Resort of the same Hospital.	2nd, June, 1904. 15th, Sept., 1905. 11th, Oct., 1904.	2nd, Aug., 1904. 26th, April, 1905.	—
Miyagi Local Branch.	Sendai Base Hospital.	11th, Oct., 1904.	2nd, Oct., 1905.	46
Hiroshima Local Branch.	Hiroshima Base Hospital.	Ditto.	—	—

Kumamoto Local Branch.	Kumamoto Base Hospital.	10th, Oct., 1904.	—	—
Kagoshima Local Branch.	Kagoshima Branch of Kumamoto Base Hospital.	1st, Aug., 1905.	—	—
Fukuoka Local Branch.	Kokura Base Hospital Fukuoka Branch of the same.	16th, Sept., 1905. 5th, Sept., 1905.	30th, Nov., 1904. Ditto.	—
Himeji Local Branch.	Himeji Base Hospital.	12th, Sept., 1904.	20th, Sept., 1904.	60
Awomori Local Branch.	Hirosaki Base Hospital Awomori Branch of the same.	20th, Mar., 1905. 30th, Sept., 1905.	—	39
Nagasaki Local Branch.	Kokura Base Hospital.	20th, Feb.,	—	4
Ishikawa Local Branch.	Kanazawa Base Hospital.	8th, May., 1905.	12th, Oct., 1905.	18
Ohōita Local Branch.	Beppu Health Resort of Kokura Base Hospital.	21st, Aug., 1905.	—	—

On the 21st, February, 1905, Her Imperial Majesty Empress Kensho bestowed following message to the Association.

“ We are glad to know that you could achieve merits in nursing and consoling the sick and wounded in the War in the 37th to 38th of Meiji.”

On 29th, April of 1905, the Associations held a meeting at the Peers' Assembly Hall to read the Imperial message to the members.

SECTION IX.

THE REST STATION.

The Society had to pay a large sum of expenditure for the relief service in proper whereby the Society schemed to cover the expenses of the rest stations with contribution accumulated by the local branches.

During this war twenty of rest stations were opened at railway stations or other places where patients were to rest on route. Whenever patients were passing through the railway stations where rest stations were opened, presidents, staff, surgeons and nurses of the local branches of the Society as well as members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations attended there for affording comfort and refreshment to the patients, for alleviating their suffering and fatigue, and for giving them medical treatment in cases of need.

Among services at these rest stations, a service of the Society at Shimbashi Rest Station was most conspicuous. This rest station was opened at a part of the building of the 15th Bank at Kobiki chō, Kyōbashiku, near Shimbashi Station on the 19th, June of 1904. Patients who belonged to the Imperial Guards and the First Division could be carried to Tokyō Base Hospital directly from Shimbashi railway station, but patients who were to be carried to the destinations in the northern parts of the Empire, had to pass a night, near this Railway Station. These patients were received into the Rest Station at Shimbashi where their bondages were redressed or their wounds were cleaned.

Whenever patients arrived there, President of Tokyō Local Branch of the Association Baron Senke, Vice-president of the same, Mr. Yamada, Directors of the same, Messers Sawada and Kitamura attended there with surgeons, clerks and nurses of the same, as well as the president, vice presidents, directors, and members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations in order to comfort patients or to give medical treatments to them.

A Bondage Redressing Place was also opened there. It was disinfected strictly, and was equipped with all necessary relief materials. As soon as patients were brought there, clerks put down names of the patients and nos. of the Army to which they belonged.

Then surgeons examined wounds, and voluntary lady nurses redressed bondages or washed the wounds.

The Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations presented a name card case and a fan to every officer, and a cap and a fan to every soldier of the patients who were received there. These caps were made by the members of the Association, and actually some of them were made by Imperial Princess by hand.

This Rest Station was often visited by Imperial Princesses by turns.

The dates of opening and closing of the Rest Stations are mentioned on the following table.

Local branches to which stations belonged.	Names of rest stations.	Dates of the opening.	Dates of the closing.	Staffs.
Tokyo.	Shimbashi Rest Station.	19th, June, 1904.	30th, Nov., 1905.	1 supervisor, 1 manager, 1 surgeon, 2 clerks, 10 nurses.
Hokkaido.	Muroran., Rest Station.	4th, Feb., 1904.	—	2 surgeons, 2 clerk, 5 nurses.
Kyoto.	Kyoto Local Branch Rest Station.	7th, Jun., 1904.	31st, Mar., 1905.	3 surgeons, 1 clerk, 10 nurses. Some members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Association.
Ohosaka.	Umeta Railway Station Rest Station.	19th, May, 1904.	21st of the same.	3 surgeons, 2 clerks, 3 nurses. Some members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Association.
Ohosaka.	Ajikawa-guchi Rest Station.	24th, Aug., 1904.	—	2 surgeons, 2 clerks, 3 nurses. Some members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Association.
Kanagawa.	Kanagawa prefecture Local Branch Rest Station.	2nd, Nov., 1905.	—	3 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 2 nurses, 5 nurse students.
Niigata.	Niigata Local Branch Rest Station.	8th, Dec., 1904.	—	1 surgeon, 1 clerk, 1 nurse.

Tochigi.	Utsunomiya Local Branch Rest Station.	2nd, May, 1904.	—	3 surgeons, 5 clerks, 3 nurses.
Aichi.	Aichi Local Branch Rest Station.	8th, July, 1904.	31st, Jan., 1905.	2 surgeons, 1 clerk, 3 nurses, 1 man-nurse.
Shizuoka.	Shizuoka Local Branch Rest Station.	1st, July, 1904.	15th, Nov., 1905.	1 administra- tive manager, 2 surgeons, 1 clerk, some nurses.
Shizuoka.	Numazu Local Branch Rest Station.	1st, July, 1904.	7th, Nov., 1905.	1 surgeon, 1 clerk, 2 nurses.
Shizuoka.	Hamamatsu Local Branch Rest Station.	1st, July, 1904.	7th, Nov., 1905.	2 surgeons, 1 clerk, 2 nurses.
Fukushima.	Koriyama Local Branch Rest Station.	11th, May, 1904.	—	1 surgeons, 1 clerk.
Iwate.	Morioka Local Branch Rest Station.	6th, Sept., 1904.	—	2 surgeons, 2 clerks, 8 nurses.
Awomori.	Shiruiuchi Local Branch Rest Station.	12th, Nov., 1904.	7th, Mar., 1904.	1 administrative manager, 1 su- pervisionary com- mittee, 7 commit- tees, 1 surgeon, 1 clerk, 3 nurses.

O .ayama.	Okayama Local Branch Rest Station.	9th, May, 1904.	—	1 surgeon, 1 clerk, 2 nurses.
Fukuoka.	Moji Local Branch. Rest Station.	10th, May, 1904.	—	2 surgeons, 1 clerk, 2 nurses.
Miyagi.	Sendai Local Branch Rest Station.	6th, Sept., 1904.	—	1 permanent director, 1 com- mittee, 1 clerk. Some of Ladies' Voluntary Nurs- ing Association.
Ishikawa.	Kanazawa Local Branch Rest Station.	13th, Aug., 1904.	—	Officials of the local branches of the Society and the Ladies' Voluntary Nurs- ing Association.
Kumamoto.	Kumamoto Local Branch Rest Station.	15th, July, 1904.	—	5 clerks, some of members of Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations.

The following table shows how various branches worked at rest stations.

Names of rest stations.	A number of patients who passed or arrived.	A number of redressing bondages.	A number of medical treatments.	A sum of money required in presenting nurishment and and refresh- ment.
Shim- bashi.	18,894	1,671	44	¥1319,925

Muroran.	1,737	420	70	¥2211.00
Kyoto.	120,882	6,964	3,188	¥555.815
Umeta.	15,302	998	94	
Ajikawa.	40,966	4,950	187	
Kanagawa	2,816	7	9	¥322.100
Niigata.	261	34	—	¥37.160
Utsuno- miya.	29,685	265	69	¥2080.052
Aichi.	155,033	1,888	802	¥2408.052
Shizuoka.	755	507	3,595	¥463.849
Numazu.	2,211	1,032	128	
Hama- matsu.	16	2	50	¥0.205
Koriyama.	28,223	236	71	¥975.249

Morioka.	9,562	245	31	¥464.681
Shiriuchi.	7,614	98	27	¥606.860
Okayama.	101,986	51	74	¥541.914
Moji.	35,757	—	—	—
Sendai.	9,853	1,024	—	¥950.830
Kanazawa.	—	—	—	—
Kumamoto.	2,0674	—	—	¥863.061

SECTION X.

CONSOLATION OF PATIENTS AND
INVESTIGATION ON THE SERVICE
OF THE RELIEF STAFFS.

On the 1st, April of 1904, Vice-president of the Red Cross Society and the Chief of the Provisional Relief Department of the same, Baron Ozawa departed from Tokyo and arrived at Hiroshima on the 3rd, where he consoled

patients at Hiroshima Base Hospital. Then he visited the ware house of relief materials there. On the following day, he left Hiroshima and went to Kokura, where he consoled patients in Kokura Base Hospital. Then he went to Hiroshima again. On the 9th, he went to Matsuyama by way of Uji to inquire after Russian captive patients. Subsequently, he investigated two hospital ships of the Hakuai and the Kosai. On his way to Tokyo, he consoled patients at Base Hospitals of Ohosaka and Nagoya, and returned to Tokyo, on the 11th.

On the 9th April of 1904, Director of the Red Cross Society of Japan Viscount Matsudaira Josho departed from Tokyo for consolation of patients at Sendai Base Hospital and Hakodate Garrison Hospital, as well as an investigation of relief service in those hospitals. In the evening of the same he arrived at Sendai, when Mr. Kimura Tatsu who has been the chief of the Military Surgeon Department and the vice president of the local branch of the Society, received him with surgeons and nurses, and stated that the relief staffs had been serving earnestly, without any faults.

On the following day, Viscount Matsudaira visited the base hospital there being conducted by Director Takenouchi of the local branch of the Society. At the hospital, he could learn how the relief staffs have been serving there through explanations by President of the Hospital Mr. Takahashi and Surgeon Tanita. Then he went round all sick rooms of the Hospital.

On the 11th of the same, he left Sendai for Hakodate, where he arrived on the following day.

On the 13th, he visited the garrison hospital where he learned how patients had been treated there through an explanation by Surgeon Lieutenant Wada. Then he went round all sick rooms. He left Hakodate then, and arrived at Tokyo on the 16th.

On the 3rd, July, 1904, one of Standing Councillors of the Society, Mr. Ishiguro Chū-toku departed from Tokyo in order to visit base hospitals at Nagoya, Ohosaka, Himeji, Hiroshima, Kokura, Kumamoto, Zentsuji and naval hospital at Sasebo. He returned to Tokyo on the 23rd of the same.

At 7. a.m. of the 7th, August of 1904, Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan H. I. H. Prince Kanin visited Tokyo Base Hospital, when Vice Presidents Hanabusa and Ozawa, Directors Matsudaira and Sawa, Standing Councillors Nabeshima and Ishiguro, President of Hospital, Mr. Hirai and other concerned received His Highness at the entrance of the hospital. Being conducted by President of the Hospital, Mr. Hirai, he went round all sick rooms and learned how were the conditions of the patients there through explanations of surgeons. After a rest for a short while, he left the hospital on 10. a.m..

Then His Highness visited Shibuya Branch Hospital of Red Cross Hospital in the same compound, where he received Mr. Hashimoto, President of the Branch Hospital, Mr. Hori and other surgeons in audience. After His Highness consoled officer patients, he took his dinner on the upstairs of the Hospital of the Central Office. At 1. p.m. he consoled patients in barracks. It was very hot on the day, temperature being over 90 F., but His Highness ever tired in consoling patients.

His Highness wanted to console patients in other base hospitals as well as naval hospitals. but as he could not do so from his duty in the Army, he instructed all presidents of other local branches to console patients as his deputies. The instruction was followed fully by them.

On the 6th, November of 1904, President of Society Count Matsukata, left Tokyo with his staff for a purpose of visiting base hospitals and naval hospitals in the western parts of the Empire. He visited eleven hospitals at Nagoya, Himeji, Hiroshima, Kokura, Kumamoto, Sasebo, Kure, Matsuyama, Zentsu, Marugame and Ohosaka. He also visited six local branch offices of Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Takamatsu, Okayama and Wakayama. He returned to Tokyo on the 6th, November of the same after twenty five days' trip.

Standing Councillor Kamiyama Kenzen departed from Tokyo on the 11th, September, 1904, for a purpose of visiting etape hospitals at Dalny, Liaoyang, Antung prefecture in China as well as in Gishu, Chinnampho, Phongyang, and Chemulpho in Korea. He returned to Tokyo on the 8th, November, 1904.

On the 9th, March, 1905, Vice-president of the Society Baron Ozawa with two clerks departed from Tokyo for the front in order to console patients in war hospitals and to investigate the service of relief staffs thereat. He and his staff took on board of the Hakuai Maru and arrived in T'alien on the 14th, March of the same. Relief corps served there were eight in number. He found that those relief corps served earnestly to a great satisfaction of the medical authorities of the Army.

Then he visited port Arthur, where he found over four thousand Russian patients were undergoing a medical treatment by two hundred ten of Russian sanitary men. Through a consultation with the president of the garrison hospital there, he made a present of twenty cases of wine to the officer patients and some amount of cigarette to the petty officer and man patients. When Baron Ozawa visited the plenipotentiary of the Red Cross Society of Russia at his house, who said that he had despatched a letter of thanks to the Red Cross Society of Japan for its kindness of having

presented garments and other articles, for Russian patients but he has to express his thanks again at this opportunity of seeing the Vice-president of the Red Cross Society of Japan. When Baron Ozawa with Dr. Ariga saw this plenipotentiary of the Russian Red Cross again, this personage forwarded a letter and a medal to Baron Ozawa to express thanks of the Russian Red Cross, whereby Baron Ozawa consulted with Dr. Ariga whether he should accept it or not. With an approval of Dr. Ariga, Baron Ozawa accepted the offer.

Baron Ozawa found that relief corps of Japan at Port Arthur have been serving earnestly. Then he visited the Marine Corp Hospital where he conveyed the messages of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince to the relief corps.

On the 26th, he visited the etape hospital at Nanwafangtien, where the one hundred and fourth relief corps was serving. He went to Lianyang on the 28th to visit the etape hospital there. The relief corps which had been serving there, were nine in number. He

also consoled Russian patients who were received in the etape hospital, when one of Russian officer who had been received into the hospital expressed his thanks to Baron Ozawa because he had been warmly treated there. Baron Ozawa conveyed the messages of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince to the relief staffs.

On the 30th, he visited Field Marshall Ohoyama at Mukuden and then Honorary President of the Society H. I. H. Prince Kanin at his lodging, who seemed to be in a good health and questioned about the condition of the Society, to which Baron Ozawa answered by details.

After he had visited the patients at the etape hospital in Mukden, he brought about the relief staff of corps of the one hundred eleventh and the forty second as well as a column of stretcher bearers who had been serving at Fenghungching to convey the messages of H. I. M. the Emperor and H. I. H. the Crown Prince. He also instructed them what to keep in mind in their service. He was thanked by the etape inspector general for earnest and faithful service of relief corps

which belonged to the Red Cross Society.

On the 10th, April, he visited the etape hospital at Shahochen where he also conveyed the Imperial messages to the relief corps, after he had consoled the patients in the hospital. At 4. p.m. he was invited to be present at the second general meeting of the members of the Red Cross Society there, who were 160 in number. On the 14th of the same, he left there for Gishu to console the patients and to investigate the service of the relief corps. Then he went to Seoul where he attended at the general meeting of the Red Cross Society in Seoul, which was held in the garden of the Shotoku palace at 3. p.m. the 18th. Those who presented there, were 400 in number, among whom General Hasegawa, Japanese minister to Korean court Mr. Hayashi, and Korean Foreign Minister Ri Kaei were found. This Japanese Minister to Korean court Mr. Hayashi had been the president of the Red Cross Society in Seoul. At 5. p.m. of the 20th, Mr. Ozawa was received in audience by H. I. H. the Korean Emperor at the Keiun palace. In the evening he was received by General Hasegawa to a dinner

party. When he came back to his hotel, he found that he was conferred of the First Order of the Daigoku Grand Cordon by H. I. H. the Korean Emperor. On the following day, he was visited by the minister of the Imperial Household of Korean court, whom he expressed his hope to build a Red Cross Hospital in Korea collecting members in the same, to which the minister of Household said that he would encourage people in a due opportunity to join the Society, and that he was hoping to be visited by Baron Ozawa again as soon as possible.

On the 21st, Baron Ozawa consoled the patients in the etape hospital in Chemulpho, when a general meeting of the Society in the same was held. On the 22nd he departed from Chemulpho and arrived at Fusan on the 23rd, when he was received by Consul Ariyoshi, from whom he learned the condition of the Red Cross Society there i.e. about 240 members were staying there. On the 24th, he departed from Fusan for home.

On the 6th, June, Baron Ozawa was despatched by the Society to convey the message of the honorary president of the Society to

the patients who were wounded at the battle on Japan Sea and were received at naval hospitals later. He visited Sasebo Naval Hospital on the 10th, June; Kure Naval Hospital on the 13th; Maizuru Naval Hospital on the 19th; and Yokosuka Naval Hospital on the 27th, to sympathize with the patients and to convey the message of the honorary president of the Society. Director of the Society Viscount Matsudaira Jsōhō departed from Tokyo on the 11th, July to consult with local branches of Hiroshima, Ehime, Kagoshima, Ohoita, Miyasaki, Yamaguchi, Shimane and Tottori, while Director of the Society, Baron Matsudaira Masanao departed from Tokyo on the 15th, July to consult with local branches of Gumma, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Fukushima, Miyagi, Yamagata and Akita. He also visited Sendai Base Hospital on the way in order to express his sympathy to the patients and to inspect the service of relief staff.

Director Hirayama Narinobu departed from Tokyo on the 15th, July to consult with local branches of Gifu, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Himeji, Ohosaka, Wakayama and Nara besides

to express his sympathy with the patients in base hospitals, and to inspect the service of relief staff there.

On the 31st, July, President Count Matsukata departed from Tokyo, for Gifu, where he was accompanied by Director Hirayama Nari-They departed from Gifu for Kanazawa on the 2nd, August. They visited the base hospital there on the following day to express their sympathy to the patients in the base hospital and to instruct relief staff therein. On the 4th, they departed from Kanazawa for Toyama to consult with the local branch. They departed for Fukui, where they arrived on the 6th. Count Matsukata got unwell, so he left there for Tokyo on the 9th, submitting Director Hirayama to express his sympathy with the patients and to investigate the service of the relief staff in the base hospital there.

On the 2nd, September, Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Kanin accompanied by Vice-president Ozawa and other personages visited Sendagaya Branch of Tokyo Base Hospital to express his sympathy with the patients therein.

On the 13th, October, H. I. H. Prince Kanin accompanied by Vice-president Ozawa and other personages departed from Tokyo for the purpose of attending to the local branch meetings at Ishikawa, Fukui, and Toyama. On their way they visited Kanazawa Base Hospital.

SECTION XI.

FOREIGNERS' ASSISTANCE.

A party of American nurses under Mrs. McGee sailing from Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. on the 3rd of March, arrived in Yokohama on the 22nd of April, 1904, when they were received by Director Hirayama, Mayor of Yokohama Mr. Ichihara. On the next day they arrived at Tokyo. On the 25th, May, accompanied by Vice-president of the Society Baron Ozawa, they departed from Tokyo for Hiroshima to volunteer to serve at the base hospital there. They arrived Hiroshima on the 30th, and began their work on the 31st of the same, in Hiroshima Base Hospital where they remained till October 10th, 1904, working with Japanese nurses. This party served

in nursing patients of serious conditions in the first division of the main hospital of Hiroshima Base Hospital. Mrs. McGee, however, had a charge of supervision of nurses in the first division.

In compliance with Mrs. McGee's request, she was sent out to Matsuyama Hospital, in which Russian prisoners had been placed. She also went to a naval hospital at Kure; and to some districts in Korea, where field hospitals were existing. The party served with sympathy and kindness with patients in the hospital. Their service ended on the 10th, October of the same. The Imperial Household of Japan conferred the Six Order of the Sacred Crown upon Mrs. McGee, while the seventh order of the same upon the rest of the party, namely following nurses.

Miss Minnie Cooke, Miss Mary Gladwin, Miss Ella King, Miss Elizabeth Kratz, Miss Adelaide Mackereth, Miss Adele Neef, Miss Sophia Newell, Miss Genevieve Russell, and Miss Alice Kemmel.

Before their departure for home, Vice-president of the Society Baron Ozawa, and President

Bondage Rolling by Princesses of the Imperial Bloods and Other
Honorary Members of the Ladies' Voluntary
Nursing Associations.



The Red Cross Hospital of Japan.

The Delegates of Powers to the Eighth International
Red Cross Conference.

of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations Marcheoness Nabeshima, and Marcheoness Ohoyama went to Hiroshima, where they held a farewell meeting for the party at the villa of Marquis Asano at 2. p.m. of the 16th, October. At the occasion Vice-president Ozawa made the following address for the party.

"The spring has gone, when we have received you. The summer too has gone when all of you tended our patients warmly and earnestly on land and board in spite of sultry weather. Now it is the autumn when we have to part with you. We have some feeling in our heart now.

"Your spirit to visit Japan for assisting us and your toil and merit which you have achieved in your kind, faithful and earnest engagement in relieving our sick and wounded for six months, shall be appreciated, not only by our sick and wounded, but also by all the members of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and even by our whole nation. Their Imperial Majesties are gracious enough to appreciate your merits.

Commodore Perry opened a way for foreign trades of Japan, and contributed much to the

promotion of our civilization, likewise you have not only assisted our relief work, but you have taught us something.

“Now you are leaving our country, but your efforts, will remain in Japan forever. You will be memorized by our nation forever, of which I believe certainly.

“The relation of America and Japan is like that of mother and son. It goes without saying that this relation got closer through your visit to Japan. Not only ladies are important factors in home, but also important elements in states. Through your visit to Japan our ladies could get a closer relation with you, by which both nations will get a closer relation between them your spirit coincides with the spirit of the Red Cross Society, which is cosmopolitan and humanity, and more over the principal of our Empire coincides with that of U. S. A. which is to maintain peace. Herewith, we express our hearty thanks for you, and pray for your pleasant and happy voyage.”

Our Society offered to Mrs. McGee and also to each of the nurses of her party a sum of 200 yen as a token of an appreciation of

their service. The following nurses, however, returned the money to the Society saying that they could not bear to carry any of the Red Cross money with them back to their homes. They are Miss M. Cooke, Miss M. Gladwin, Miss E. King, Miss E. Kratz, Miss A. Mackereith, Miss A. Neef, Miss S. Newell, Miss G. Russel.

As a further mark of our appreciation of their devotedness and earnestness in caring for the sick and wounded on land and sea, the Society enlisted them as special members of the Society. Miss M. Cook, Miss E. King, Miss A. Mackereth and Miss G. Russel have made a subscription towards the relief funds of the Society after they have returned home.

The following letter speaks for itself:—

“Hiroshima, Japan,

“To

July 29th., 1904.

Count Matsukata, President,

The Red Cross Society of Japan,

Tokyo, Japan.

“Honoured Sir:—

“ We, the undersigned American nurses now serving in the Military Hospital at Hiroshima,

do hereby volunteer our services to the Red Cross Society of Japan for six months beginning with the seventh day of September, 1904.

“Our few short weeks in the hospital at this place have given us sufficient knowledge of the language and the needs of the patients to make us feel that we are just beginning to be of some slight use and it wrings our hearts to think of going home at this time, when the number of sick and wounded and the severity of the cases seem increasing daily.

“We have come into intimate contact with the Red Cross nurses of Japan and, day by day, we have learned to hold them in even higher honour and regard. They have taught us many valuable lessons and we hope to be better women for the insight given us into their beautiful unselfish lives and their skillful devotion and consecration to their work. We can conceive of no greater privilege than to be allowed to work quietly side by side with them in the care of those whose need is so bitter and who in their brave suffering have become to us as brothers.”

“All our hearts have gone out to Great

Japan in her gallant struggle for liberty. We were looking forward confidently to the fall of Port Arthur, rejoicing to think that we were to do our small and humble share in caring for the heroes who are once more to plant the flag on the walls of that city and the news of our home going has been most unexpected and incredible.

“We have been touched more than words can tell by the stories that have come to us of the sacrifices which are being made by men and women, high and low, all over this land to add to the war fund and it has troubled us greatly that, at such a time, we should be costing the Red Cross so much. We are only working women and we have nothing to offer for your service but willing hands and loving hearts and this offerings we make most sincerely and devotedly. We desire with all our hearts to have some part in this sorrows and rejoicings and sacrifices of this nation which love.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Gladwin (signed).

Adelaide P. Mackereth (signed).

Ella B. King (signed)

Genevieve Russell (signed).

Elizabeth R. Kratz (signed)."

The Society was very sorry that owing to special circumstances the kind and sacrificing offer could not be accepted by them. The Society also presented to every one a silver casket with engravings of the badge of the Red Cross and other designs, 5 inches square and 2.5 inches thick. The minister for war also made a present of a satin roll to every of them. Then they returned to America sailing from Nagasaki on the 21st of October, 1904.

Mrs. Richardson, an English lady came to Japan on the 10th, April, 1904, for a purpose of nursing the sick and wounded of soldiers. She offered herself for the task which was accepted by the authority, and was requested to serve under the jurisdiction of the Red Cross Society of Japan. She began her task on the 18th, July serving at Shibuya Branch of Tokyo Base Hospital. From the 27th, November till the 23rd, December, she made her visits to the base hospitals in Nagoya, Ohosaka, Hiroshima and Kumamoto, besides

naval hospitals of Kure and Sasebo as well as Matsuyama captive Hospital. In January of 1905, she decided to serve in Hiroshima Base Hospital, whereby a farewell meeting on behalf of her, was held on the hospital by officials of the Society. She left Tokyo on the 24th of the same. She began her work again at Hiroshima Base Hospital on the 13th, February, nursing seriously wounded soldiers of the First Branch of the base hospital in the morning and working at the main hospital in the afternoon. She also visited war hospitals in Dalny and Port Arthur taking on board of the *Hakuai Maru* on the 25th, April. Her sympathy and kindness were shown, not only by actually nursing the war-victims but also by giving them such things as might interest and comfort them and by making subscriptions towards the relief funds of the Society, more than once besides she worked entirely at her own expense.

Upon her departure from Japan, the Empress received her at the palace. Prince Kanin, Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and Princess Kanin, Honorary Presi-

dent of Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations, gave her a farewell dinner at their residence. She was conferred upon her the Six Order of the Sacred Crown by the Imperial Household, on recognition of her merit and also she was presented a silver alcove ornament by the Red Cross Society of Japan as a token of the thanks for her service. She departed from Japan for her home on the 15th, July 1905.

The Red Cross Society of Germany, with the permission of our Government, sent out Professor Dr. Adolf Henle and Dr. Otto Fittig accompanied by a nurse, Miss Margarethe von Sommogy, to our country to render assistance towards relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded. They assisted our surgeons and nurses at the branch hospital in Sendagaya, Tokyo, from March, 1905 till they departed for Germany on the 27th, October of the same when the peace was restored. Upon their departure, the Imperial Household of Japan conferred a decoration upon each of them on recognition of their valuable service. Dr. Henle also instructed new means of surgery operation and disinfection to our relief staff,

which the Society appreciated highly and present him of the *Yukōsho*.

During the Russo-Japanese war, the Red Cross Society of Japan was donated or contributed of relief materials by the Red Cross Societies or relief associations of the powers, which details are mentioned before, whereof they are omitted here.

SECTION XII.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE RELIEF SERVICE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, in February of 1904, our Red Cross Society was instructed by the Minister for War to engage in relief service of the war on the 7th, February of the same. Then our Society established the Provisional Relief Department in the Central Office to transact the affairs of the war relief, which was concluded on the 31st, March, 1905, covering two years and two months. Comparig with the previous relief works of the Society, that of the Russo-Japanese war was carried on the larger scale with the larger

number of relief staff, and extending relief to the larger sphere. Consequently the larger number of the sick and wounded were tended by our Society during the Russo-Japanese war. The first relief corps which were despatched to hospitals in home were summoned by an order dated with the 7th, February, 1904. That which were despatched on board of hospital ships were summoned by an order dated with the 8th, February. That which were despatched to the front was summoned by an order dated with the 9th, February of the same. Subsequently relief corps in home and abroad as well as on board of hospital ships were added more and more as the war developed. When a peace treaty was concluded these relief corps were dissolved by degrees. The last detachment in the front was dispersed on the 11th, December of 1905. The last detachment in home was dispersed on the 9th, March, 1905. The last detachment on board of hospital ship, was dispersed on the 26th, March 1905.

The total amount of the expenditure for the relief works, during the Russo-Japanese war, came to 5,144,580.183 yen. The amount

which the Central Office supplied for the purpose came to 4,748,657.186 yen. The amount of contribution which the Society received during the Russo-Japanese War came to 316,647,351 yen besides miscellaneous income of 79,275.646 yen. The following figures show the general aspects of the relief service rendered by the Society during the war.

A number of relief persons (including supplemented persons).

In Home	2,437.
In the front	1,451.
On board of hospital ships.. .. .	1,282.
Total	5,170.

A number of relief persons deceased or dismissed.

Deceased in home	25.
Deceased in the front	51.
Deceased on board of hospital ships.. .. .	23.
Total	95.
Dismissed from illness in home	199.
Dismissed from illness in the front.. .. .	446.
Dismissed from illness on board of hospital ships	131.
Total	776.

Dismissed from other circumstances in
the front.. .. 156.

Dismissed from other circumstances on
board of hospital ships 60.

Total.. .. 303.

*Patients treated by the detachments in
home.*

A number of patients who underwent
medicial treatment 224,231.

A number of day's patients.. ..4,502,323.

A number of patients who were trans-
ported under the care of relief corps
.. .. 21,007.

*Patients treated by the detachments in the
front.*

A number of those who underwent
medical treatment.. .. 405,262.

A number of day's patients.. ..1,884,223.

A number of patients who were trans-
ported under the care of relife corps
.. .. 12,615.

A number of patients who were trans-
ported by the stretcher bearer columns
.. .. 169,924.

A number of patients who underwent

medical treatment of stretcher bearer
columns 8,065.
*Patients treated by the detachments on board
of hospital ships.*

A number of patients whom hospital
ships of the Red Cross Society trans-
ported 26,539.

A number of patients whom military hos-
pital ships transported under a care
of relief corps of the Red Cross Society
.. .. . 156,751.

Captive patients treated by the relief corps.
In home 7,143.

A number of day's patients 426,580.

In the front 16,829.

A number of day's patients 138,298.

On board of hospital ships 3,487.

Native patients at the captured regions.

A number of native patients whom
medical treatment was extended.. ..
.. .. . 10,221.

A number of day's patients 62,995.

During the Russo-Japanese war, the Red
Cross Society of Japan had been specially
patronized by Their Majesty the Emperor and

Empress, whereby the official staff and relief staff of the Society were encouraged not a less. They could work successfully. That effect was reported to Their Majesties. When Her Majesty the Empress summoned Count Matsukata, the President, to the palace on the 3rd, September, 1904, the following words were graciously spoken to him:—

“It is gratifying that the Red Cross Society of Japan has dispatched a great number of Relief Detachments, by whom both Japanese and Russian sick and wounded have been attended. We hope you will encourage these detachments in their work and that the relief work, true to the principle of philanthropy, will be thoroughly accomplished by them.”

Then Her Majesty bestowed cigarette and cigarette case upon Count Matsukata.

Moreover Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress called Count Matsukata to Their presence on the 16th, February, 1905, when H.M. the Emperor addressed to Count Matsukata.

“Your Society left nothing to be desired in assisting the Sanitary Service of the Army and Navy in the war of the 37-8th year of

Meiji, and was able to realize well of the spirit of Humanity and Benevolence. We are deeply gratified with this."

Her Majesty addressed to him.

"We are glad that your Society has done its duty in making every effort to relieve the sick and wounded of both belligerents in the war of the 37-8th year of Meiji."

On the 31st, March, 1905, the Red Cross Society of Japan dissolved the Provisional Relief Department, holding its dissolving ceremony at the Central Office at 4. p.m. of the day, to which Vice-presidents of Hanabusa and Ozawa, as well as all official staff attended. When Mr. Ozawa who had been the president of the Provisional Relief Department reported of the work of the Department.

Chapter XXV.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH
EAST PREFECTURES AND
AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

In 1905, north east prefectures of Japan, mostly prefectures of Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate had a very bad harvest. People in the region were about to starve, by which the central government and local governments in the prefectures made various kinds of means to relieve people. Then President Roosevelt sympathized with those famine stricken people and appealed to Americans to raise relief funds on behalf of those sufferers. Those funds were distributed among sufferers through Red Cross Society of Japan, the Department of Home Affairs and the American National Red Cross Society, and the Christian Herald. Those funds which were entrusted upon our Red Cross Society were distributed among sufferers through local branches of the Society.

The report of a Vice president of our Red Cross Society who made a tour to those famine stricken regions to investigate conditions of the

sufferers, described well their conditions and measures taken to relieve them:

"Having been fully occupied in looking after all the affairs relative to the relief work of the late war victims (some of whom are still left behind in our hospitals), I could, till now, spare no time to realize my earnest desire of inspecting the present conditions of the famine-stricken districts in the northern provinces. Leaving Tokyo on the 13th inst., by a night train, in company with Mr. Tōgō Masatake, the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Isobe Kō, and arriving at Fukushima at four o'clock the next morning, I started for another journey escorted by Gov. Arita, President of Fukushima Red Cross Branch, and several other officers, and visited as many counties, towns and villages as possible, meeting at the same time their headmen and officials, and dropping once a while into huts of suffering peasants. I told them upon every opportunity, how generous and sympathetic President Roosevelt, the members of the American National Red Cross Society, and The Christian Herald and its readers had been in rescuing

the famine-stricken people from the verge of starvation.

Before distributing the money which you sent to us, we very carefully investigated the best methods by which no peasant there should "laze" away his time, simply relying upon such helps. With this view, we instructed each branch of our Society at those districts to provide the poorest with foodstuffs. An official instruction, No. 146, given by the Governor of Fukushima Ken (prefecture) on the 10th of March, 1906, to the headmen of counties, towns, and villages, may be of interest to you. It runs as follows:—

"The President of the United States has extended his sympathy to Japan so deeply that he appealed to Americans in behalf of our famine-stricken provinces to raise a Relief Fund. As a result, we have now recieved a certain amount of money as a part of contributions from America, which reached here through the channels of the Red Cross Society of Japan, the Department of Home Affairs and the American National Red Cross Socieiy. I wish you would convey to your sufferers the kind-

ness and sympathy so paractically shown to them by Americans. This money should only be used to provide the sufferers with food. . . .”

“The amount of money we sent to Fukushima prefecture was, up to the 13th of April, distributed among counties as follows:—

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY DISTRIBUTED AMONG
COUNTIES OUT OF AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS:

Names of Counties	Amount	Names of Counties	Amount
Shinobu	4,943.00	Higashishirakawa	2,267.00
Date	5,244.00	Nishishirakawa ..	4,521.00
Adachi	5,364.00	Ishikawa	2,268.00
Asaka	4,642.00	Nakamura	5,847.00
Iwase	3,315.00	Ishijiro	4,452.00
Minamiaizu	1,508.00	Futaba	3,375.00
Kitaaizu	1,084.00	Soma	5,847.00
Yama	2,070.00	Wakamatsu	1,009.00
Kawanuma	1,265.00		
Onuma	1,265.00	Total	Yen 60,278.89

“The methods of helping that have been adapted by proper authorities, in co-operation with local officers of the Red Cross Society of Japan, are in general similar with those in other two prefectures, and are applied scientifically. In classifying the sufferers, for instance, the authorities have carefully inspected every family, in order to find to what extent and

how its members should be helped. Thus, persons, men or women, who are quite unable to work, are fed and clothed with contributions that have been made at home and abroad for the sufferers, whilst those who are able to work outside of the house, are furnished by the local governments, for measures of relief, with wage-earning work, such as rearranging public roads, paddy fields, in opening new fields for mulberry trees, and those in the house with materials for straw-work, bamboo-work, fishing-net work, etc., which are bought up afterward by the authorities dearer than ordinary prices. Beside, those sufferers who themselves own even a little bit of land or who are tenants, are furnished with seeds of various kinds of vegetables, without charge. The wages they earn in these ways run from 12 sen (6 cents) to 30 sen (15 cents) per day, in accordance with the degree of their laboring power, Foodstuff, which we purchased with the money you sent to us, consist mostly of imported rice, wheat and flour.

“It may be well to state that, in consequence of the famine, there have been

established several societies in aid of the sufferers in these three districts. The Ladies' Relief Society in Fukushima, for instance, has been collecting new and old clothes, and distributing them among the sufferers. The Society for the Protection of School-Children, which was established under the auspices of the authorities in each prefecture of those districts, since the number of pupils had been found to be daily decreasing, has done a great deal of work in helping and brightening them. At present, as a result, the number of pupils who every day go to school is figured out on the average to be 95 per 100, whereas, before the famine, its percentage was about 85. All the text-books, pencils, pens, and other necessities have now been pouring into their hands from children who are more fortunately situated than they are. Such articles being in general second-handed, are disinfected thoroughly before being distributed.

“Thus, the authorities have been taking precautions against any epidemic that might be likely to spring up in the coming summer, as often is the case after famine. As the

sufferers' huts are apt to become unhealthy, policemen are frequently sent to such houses for inspection. Moreover, on those who keep their own houses clean, are conferred prizes in the shape of money. School-children get free luncheons at the schools, which are served by the Society for the Protection of School-Children. 'I am very hungry. Oh, no! I am not hungry' is a spirit of Bushidoism or Samurai. It may be of interest to state here that there had been at first some children who refused free luncheons, notwithstanding they ate nothing for more than two day, and some fathers and mothers who refused gifts from others. In order to encourage the education of children in these districts, the Central Government made an allowance of yen 300,000 for them, donated thus: Yen 120,000 for Miyagi Ken (prefecture), yen 110,000 for Fukushima, and yen 70,000 for Iwate Ken.

"In Sendai City, at the beginning of the famine, all the rice dealers formed a trust to enhance the market price of rice. Mayor Hayakawa determinedly imported rice from Tokyo at his own risk, to the amount of about

102,600 bushels, to check the trust, which was, in consequence, almost panic-stricken, and had to bring down the price lower than before. Currency being scarce at the time in this district, he issued temporary notes, to be used for paying wages only on public works. These notes could be exchanged for food only, not for wine or liquor, nor for tobacco, and are even to-day in circulation among wage-earning people there.

“Speaking generally, all sufferers have now been rescued from starvation throughout these three famine-stricken districts. It is not any exaggeration to say that many lives have been saved through the generosity of American people, and that every peasant, rich and poor, or wise or ignorant, has more than highly appreciated the kindness and sympathy you have extended to him.

“In Sendai City, at my request, Hon. Kamei, President of Miyagi Red Cross Branch, introduced me to the foreign missionaries living there, whose names it gives me great pleasure to mention here: Mr. W. E. Lampe, Mr. C. S. Davison, Mr. C. Jacquet, Dr. J. H.

De Forest and Mr. M. B. Madden. I dined with them and enjoyed the party to the full extent. Scarcely need it be said that these missionaries have played a great part, especially at this critical time, in helping the sufferers. I have no doubt that this effort must have been and will be more than Japan can ever repay.

“At the close of this statement, I take great pleasure in adding that all foodstuffs purchased with your contributions have been distributed among the sufferers separately from others, with a statement each time to the effect that those articles were the gifts of American people, to whom President Roosevelt and The Christian Herald appealed in behalf of the famine-stricken districts. All the headmen of countries, towns and villages whom I met while on my trip requested me to convey to you their heart felt gratitude for all the kindness you have tendered them. I enclose one of the letters of thanks, which has been addressed and forwarded to our Count Matsukata from the representatives of the sufferers, asking him to convey to you their highest appreciation.

"Thanking you in anticipation for your kindness in reading this report, which I now have the honor to submit to you. I remain, dear sirs, yours obediently.

Baron Ozawa.
Tokyo, Japan."

(Quoted from *The Red Cross in the Far East*.)

As to an amount of money contributed in aid to the sufferers, the following table will speak for itself:—

Date Received Here.	Amount Received.
	yen
Feb., 21st, 1906. Christian Herald	20,050.13
" 27th, " " "	20,050.13
Mar., 5th, " American Nat. Red Cross	
	..... 10,050.25
" 14th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	..... 10,050.25
" " " Christian Herald	20,100.50
" 16th, " American Nat. Red Cross	
	..... 10,075.57
" 20th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	..... 10,050.25
" " " Christian Herald	100,502.51
April 4th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	..... 20,100.59
" 9th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	..... 50,251.26
" 10th, " American Nat. Red Cross	
	..... 10,050.25
" 9th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	..... 10,050.25

„	24th,	„	„	„	„	.....	10,050.25
„	„	„	Christian Herald	.....			40,201.01
„	5th,	„	American Nat. Red Cross	.....			20,100.50
May	5th,	„	Christian Herald	.....			500,251.25
„	16th,	„	„	„	.....		500,251.25
„	25th,	„	American Nat. Red Cross	.....			10,055.25
June	23th,	„	„	„	„	.....	21,820.44
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,157.00

Chapter XXVI.

AN AID TO THE SUFFERERS OF AN
EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

On the 18th, April, 1906, a severe earthquake was felt in California, U. S. A.. The shock was so severe that numberless buildings were collapsed at once. Subsequently fires broke out at various places which spread over vast areas, among which disasters in the city of San Francisco were most terrible, causing a great number of casualties depriving numberless people of houses and food.

As soon as our Red Cross Society was reported of the calamity, the same decided to despatch a hospital ship to San Francisco on the one hand and to raise relief funds on behalf of the sufferers in California on the other hand. The former intention, however, was declined by the United States Government so our Red Cross Society decided to realize the latter intention.

At 1 p. m. on the 26th of the same, Minister for War Count Terauchi, Minister of Finance

Baron Sakatani, Minister for Navy Baron Saito, Minister of Education Baron Makino and Vice-president of the Red Cross Society Baron Ozawa received over fifteen of business men in Tōkyō and Yokohama at the official residence of the Foreign Minister. The miniters informed the business men of the disasters in California, for which relief the Imperial Household donated 200,000 yen, and they appealed to the business men to contribute on behalf of those sufferers partly from humanity and partly to repay for a good will of the United States people showed specially in relief of famine stricken people of Japan. Baron Ozawa too stated about relief works in connection with the disaster. All business men present, showed their sympathy with the sufferers in California and subscribed some amount of money.

At the conference of prefectural governors, Home Minister Hara informed them that our Red Cross Society was trying to raise relief funds on behalf of sufferers of earthquake disaster in California, and he expressed his hope that all of governors would assist the intention, by which they made due measures

to raise that relief fund. At the 10.30 a. m., the 29th of the same, Minister for War Count Terauchi, Minister of Education Baron Makino, Vice-foreign Minister Mr. Chinda, Vice-president of the Red Cross Society Baron Ozawa and Baron Shibusawa representing business men in Tokyo received news writers at the official residence of the Foreign Minister to consult upon a means to raise funds on behalf of sufferers of earthquake in California. After their consultation they had a dinner party, and broke out the meeting at 1 p. m..

Through these helps, our Red Cross Society could raise contributions from various prefectures of the Empire as mentioned below:—

	<i>Yen</i>		<i>Yen</i>
Hokkaido	988.94	Shiga.....	1,232.15 ³
Tokyo	192,980.87 ¹	Gifu	1,372.14 ¹
Kyoto	709.24	Nagano	6,645.63 ³
Ohosaka.....	10,786.00	Miyagi.....	6,105.75 ⁶
Kanagawa.....	5,483.43 ⁵	Fukushima	481.20 ⁹
Hyogo.....	2,618.06 ³	Iwate	151.11 ⁶
Nagasaki	5,254.03 ⁰	Aomori	274.71
Niigata	2,471.40 ⁵	Yamagata	981.00
Saitama	3,818.66 ⁵	Akita	290.08 ⁵
Gumma	1,382.30 ⁵	Fukui	2,168.20 ⁵
Chiba	1,592.26 ⁶	Ishikawa	2,086.09 ⁴
Ibaraki	4,079.30 ⁵	Toyama.....	2,454.66

Tochigi	257.35	Tottori	1,391.12 ⁵
Nara	919.11 ⁸	Shimane.....	2,465.46 ⁷
Miye	3,781.35 ⁰	Okaya	1,926.96 ⁸
Aichi	71.50 ⁰	Hiroshima	4,859.73 ⁰
Shizuoka	5,098.55 ⁹	Yamaguchi	8,203.73 ⁷
Yamanashi	3,232.13 ⁸	Wakayama	551.64 ⁰
Tokushima	391.76 ⁴	Kumamoto.....	1,337.77 ²
Kagawa	3,110.81 ²	Miyazaki	845.02 ⁹
Ehime	3,637.85	Kagoshima	2,282.22 ¹
Kohochi	3,000.00	Okinawa	51.55
Fukuoka	4,941.91 ⁵	Formosa.....	53.20
Ohoita	2,724.22 ³		
Saga	4,479.49 ⁴	Total	315,567.14 ⁹

The American National Red Cross, accepting our offer mentioned above, sent to us the following letter under the date of May 22nd, 1906:—

“We are deeply appreciative of the most generous contributions of the Japanese people made through the Japanese Red Cross to the American Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers in California, and desire to express to the Japanese Red Cross and through your Society to the people of Japan, our most sincere thanks. At our request, the State Department has already telegraphed this expression of our appreciation and thanks. Knowing as we do what a great drain has

been made upon Japan by the late war and by the famine relief, we are doubly grateful for this most generous expression of sympathy for our countrymen in California.

Yours sincerely,

Mabel T. BOARDMAN."

Another letter sent from the Department of State to our Ambassador at Washington may be of interest:—

"The American Red Cross Society have made known to the Department the generosity of the Japanese people in contributing through the Japanese Red Cross the sum of \$146,000 for the relief of the stricken people of San Francisco, and have requested the Department to express to the Japanese Red Cross, through the medium of your Embassy, their sincere thanks for this practical evidence of sympathy. At the same time, it is desired that I should say to you that no further contributions on this account are needed, the funds already on hand being sufficient to meet requirements of of the situation.

“In thus carrying out the wishes of the American Red Cross, I beg to be permitted to add an expression of my own recognition of the humane and paternal action of the Japanese people, an action rendered the more noteworthy because of the aid which they were at the same time giving to their fellow-subjects in a famine stricken portion of the Empire.”

Chapter XXVII.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POST BELLUM GENERAL MEETING.

On the 12th, June, 1906, the extraordinary post bellum general meeting and the fourteenth general meeting were held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno Park. Great preparations were made, constructing reception room of the old palace style of architecture at the porch of the Museum. The ceilings were covered with the badges of the Red Cross. The railings were wrapped with scarlet cloth and white cloth. The step ladders were covered with fancy matting. On the utmost top of the ladder, a platform was made which was about two feet high. The platform was covered with fresh sedge mat, which was covered with white cloth, and then with carpet. The backward of the platform was screened with the gold leafed folding screen. The platform was to be occupied as a throne placing a gold lacquered chair on it.

At 10. a. m. on the morning, the president

and the official staff of the Society, the official staff of hospital, those who possessed the Yūkōshō, and special members took their seats on the right side of the meeting place. The official staff of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations took their seat on the left side, while the ordinary members on the front. At 10.30 a. m. Her Majesty the Empress arrived at the meeting place as it has been announced previously, accompanied by maids of honour and Count Kagawa, the Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty. After Her rest for a while at the resting room on the second story of the Museum, Count Matsukata reported conditions of the Society, Her Majesty presented herself at the reception room accompanied by H. I. H. Princess consort Kanin, H. I. H. Princess consort Arisugawa, H. I. H. Princess Fushimi, H. I. H. Princess consort of Higashifushimi and H. I. H. Princess consort of Nashimoto, where Her Majesty bestowed the following message to the Society at the presence of Honorary President of the Society, H. I. H. Prince Kanin, as well as H. I. H. Arisugawa, H. I. H. Prince Kuni, H. I. H. Prince Taketa and other

princesses sorsort besides all the members of the Society as well as official and relief staff:—

“We are glad to see you here on this occasion of the extraordinary post bellum general meeting and the fourteenth general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan. You have, to our great satisfaction, effectually carried out your relief work during the War of 1904—5.”

To this address Prince Kanin responded as follows:—

“Nothing is more honourable, on this occasion of the extraordinary post bellum general meeting and the fourteenth general meeting of the Red Cross Society, than the presence and gracious words of Your Majesty. That which we could carry out relief service successfully during the war in 1904—5, owes to the faithfulness of the members, but it can not be but due to Your Majesty’s patronage in no small measure. We shall endeavour to work for the Society more devotedly in the future, and hope to fulfil Your Majesty’s ideal. I hereby most humbly make this response.”

Then President of the Society Marquis

Matsukata gave a report of the work done by the Society during the war in 1904—5, and concluded with a few words of hopefulness for the future. He requested an agreement of all the members to submit a choice of new standing council and new directors upon four committees of Baron Senke Sompuku, Mr. Sonota Yasukata, Mr. Ando Kensuke and Mr. Ohokubo Toshitake, the terms of old standing council and old directors ending. Mr. Senke Sompuku representing other committees reported to the assembly what they had chosen. When all of these were over, Marquis Matsukata declared the meeting to be at an end. Her Majesty the Empress withdrew amid the music being conducted by Marquis Matsukata, when a hearty "Banzai," was given for Her Majesty, who stopped a while to salute to the members, assembled there whose number were more than forty thousand. At 11.30 a. m., after a rest for a while, Her Majesty left the Museum amid the music again, being saw off by H. I. H. Prince Kanin, Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Hanabusa, Baron Ozawa and other official staff of the Society.

At 9. a. m. of the following day of the general meeting, the Red Cross Society of Japan held ceremonies to report the relief service rendered during the War in 1904—5 to the spirits of late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu Akishito, the former Honoray President of the Society, and late Count Sano Tsunetami, the former President of the Society, in front of the late Prince's tomb at the enclosure of the Gokokuji, Toshima-ga-oka, in Koishigawa, and in front of late Count's tomb at Aoyama Cemetery.

In the former case, Marquis Matsukata, the President of the Society read the report in front of the Late Prince's tomb, while in the latter case Viscount Hanabusa, read the report in front of late Count's tomb, with a presence of many official staff and representatives of various local branches in each case.

At 4. p. m. of the same day, the Society held a memorial service at Tenjin Yama, Ueno Park, on behalf of victims of relief staff fell during the war in 1904—6, whose number were 101 out of 5,170 of relief men and women. The Society had devided 6,000,000 yen among bereaved family of those victims, but it was

also considered to be necessary to have this service in order to console the spirits of the victims.

An altar was made at one corner of the hill, and then a service or a ceremony was carried out by President Marquis Matsuka at a presence of H. I. H. Prince Kanin, and his consort H. I. H. Princess Kanin, official staff and members of the Society besides bereaved families of the victims. Those who presented there amounted to some 3,000. Amid the music, a ceremony of inviting spirits was performed by Vice-Festival Master Ishii. Then Marquis Matsukata read the festival words, which was succeeded by worships by H. I. H. Prince Kanin and his consort H. I. H. Princess Kanin and other personages concerned with the Society including bereaved families of the victims. Then the ceremony of sending spirits off was performed by Mr. Ishii amid the music, the service ending at 5. p. m..

Chapter XXVIII.

THE RED CROSS WORKS IN
MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

During the Russo-Japanese War, our Red Cross Society despatched some relief corps to Manchuria as it was mentioned before, and at the same time the Society invited the Japanese residents there and the natives to join our Society distributing its prospectus among them. When Vice President of the Society Baron Ozawa had a tour over Manchuria to inspect relief service there in 1905, he commissioned officers of the military administration in Liaoyang, Fenghungching, and Antung prefecture to be committees of the Society to carry out the Red Cross works there. Subsequently with an establishment of the Government-General of Kwantung and an abolishment of the Military administration, the Society established the Red Cross committees in Kwantung to carry out the developed works there, placing its head

quarters at the seat of the Civil Administration Department and its local branches at the seats of civil administrations; namely at T'alien, Kingchow and Port Arthur. At the same time, the Society established other committees in Mukden, Yingkow and Antung prefecture, their head quarters situating at the seats of consulate generals and consulates, while their branches situating at seats of branch consulates.

According to the Chinese customs, government officers and the people are entirely separated and have no contact between them, while our Red Cross Society brought them into a close contact and also gave an opportunity to Japanese officials and residents there to associate with one to another and also with Chinese officers and people.

Our Red Cross Society there, was requested by Chinese to establish a Red Cross Hospital to relieve Chinese patients, whereby the committees at Kwantung established a Red Cross Hospital at Port Arthur taking over the building of the former Red Cross Society of Russia at Port Arthur with a concession of

the Japanese authorities. This Hospital was opened on the 10th, Eebruary of 1907.

The first Red Cross Society in Korea was formed by the Japanese settlers at various Korean parts, those at Fusan and Yuensan belonging to the Local Branch of Nagasaki, while those in other places belonging to the administration of the Central Office in Japan. After the close of the Sino-Japanese War there was an increasing tide of emigration to Korea, which naturally resulted in the settlement of more of our members on the other side of the Strait so that it was at last necessary in April, 1899, to elect a special committee in Seoul. This was the beginning of the Korean Red Cross organization. In January, 1905, when the war was still fought, between Japan and Russia a special committee of the Red Cross Society in Korea, was commissioned in order to effect a systematic expansion of the Red Cross there. During April of the same year, Vice-President Baron Ozawa, on his way home from an inspection tour through Manchuria, paid a visit to Korea, and held a general meeting of the members

in Seoul and Chemulpho at the Shōtoku palace of the Korean Court, when Minister Hayashi was elected as the general chairman of the committee, while Secterary Hagiwara as the vice general chairman, and consuls as chairmen of the committee. They were commissioned to carry out all the affairs of the work and to develop the organization. He was received in audience by the Emperor of Korea, when he explained to His Majesty what were the ground principles of the Red Cross and made him acquainted with the actual status of its work in Korea, and finally asked his gracious patronage to be extended over a healthy growth of the Society in his own land. This request met an Imperial approval, and from that time dates the foundation on a sure ground of our Red Cross work in Korea.

In February of the following year, the Japanese Residency General was established in Seoul. Then the Red Cross Society too changed the organization of the Red Cross Society in Korea, placing its headquarters at the seat of the Residency General and placing local branches at the seats of residency local

governments commissioning the Secretary-General as the President of the Red Cross Society in Korea, while resident local governors as Presidents of local branches. In October, Vice President of the Society Baron Ozawa, Director Viscount Matsudaira visited Korea again taking an opportunity of their attendancy at general meetings held in Manchuria, and they attended at the general meeting at Phyongyang. Baron Ozawa was also received in audience by the Korean Emperor at Seoul when he offered the Yūkōsho of our Society to His Majesty.

When H. I. H. the Crown Prince visited Korea in October 1907, His Highness graciously enough bestowed a sum of 1,000 yen to the Red Cross Society in Korea towards the funds to be used in a development of the work of the Society there.

On the 31st, October, 1908, a general meeting of all the members of the Red Cross Society in Korea was held at Seoul, when Director Viscount Matsudaira and Secretary Mr. Yoshiyasu attended at the meeting from the Central Office in Tokyo, while the lady of

Mr. Kwankō attended at the meeting as the deputy of Her Majesty of the Empress of Korea. After the meeting, Viscount Matsudaira was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, when he explained the conditions of the Red Cross Society. Then the Emperor was gracious enough to donate 200 yen of money to the Society towards its fundamental funds, and conferred the first Order of the *Hakke Shō* upon Viscount Matsudaira.

The Korean government has joined the International Red Cross Alliance and regulated for the Red Cross Society with an ordinance issued in 1905, but all the plan remained unrealized. Meanwhile the Korean Government preferred an amalgamation of its Red Cross Society with that of Japan to its having a Red Cross Society of its own. This was officially announced in July, 1909, by the following Imperial ordinance of Korea, No. 67;—

“We ratify hereby abolishing the Great Korean Red Cross organization and its regulations, and we order the same to be promulgated.”

The Imperial name and the Seal.

Premier Ri Kwanyō.

The 23rd, July, 1909."

"IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 67.

In order to meet the circumstances of the time, the Great Korean Red Cross Work is amalgamated with the Red Cross Society of Great Japan, whereby the Imperial ordinance No. 54 of the ninth year of Kōfu (1905 A. D.)—the Great Korean Red Cross organization and the Regulations of the nine are abolished.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

"This ordinance shall become operative on the day of its promulgation."

In accordance with the circumstances of the Red Cross Society of Korea, and the will of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan, which was expressed in Her Majesty's message, the Red Cross Society of Japan abolished the regulations of the Red Cross committee in Korea and issued the regulations of the Korean Headquarters, on the 24th, July of 1909.

Chapter XXIX.

H. I. M. EMPEROR MEIJI AND OUR
RED CROSS ENTERPRIZE.

On the 20th, July, 1912, the bulletin of the critical condition of the late Emperor was published whereby the hearts of the whole nation were stricken with alarm and sadness. People prayed to deities on behalf of the life of the Emperor, but His Majesty departed away on the 30th of the same, leaving people in boundless grief.

His Majesty had been one of the wisest and most virtuous Emperor of Japan and even rare in the world, which fact is well known already and there is no need of mentioning of it here, but as the development of the Red Cross Work of Japan, chiefly owes to the gracious of patronage of His Majesty; let us repeat something of his virtue in connection with the Red Cross Society of Japan.

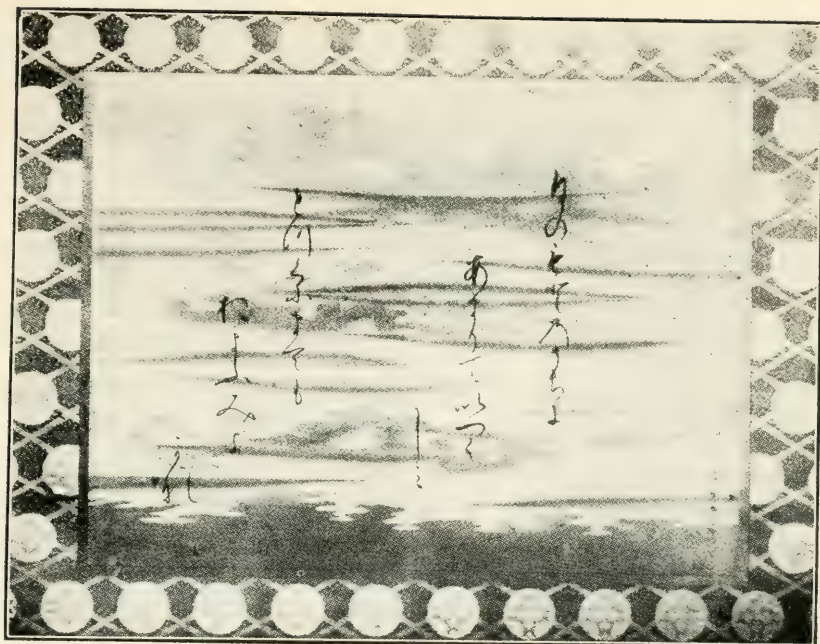
When the Satsuma rebellion broke out in February of 1877, Senator Sono Tsunetami (late Count and President of the Red Cross

Society of Japan) and Mr. Ohogyu Yuzuru (late Count and Vice President of the Society) started to organize a relief association in order to relieve the sick and wounded of the Imperial army and also of the enemy. When a report of the deplorable condition prevailing at the front, reached Tokyo. They petitioned the government to sanction the legal existence of the association which was named as "Hakuaisha," but their petition was not conceded successfully by the Central Government, because the idea of universal brotherhood was not generally extended to the enemy at the time. So they decided to appeal to the commander of the expeditional forces, and so Sanater Sano departed to the region of disturbance, where he petitioned H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, who gladly conceded the enterprize. When Emperor Meiji came to know about this philanthropic work, His Majesty was gracious enough to send a note to the association dating the 7th, August of the same accompanying 1,000 yen. This marked the beginning of the direct patronage of the

Emperor. This patronage subdued unfavourable criticisms, and awakened the human sentiment among the nation.

When a peace was secured, the promoters of the Hakuaisa decided to maintain the Hakuaisa institution as a permanent, one placing its head offices at a land in Azabu, Tokyo, which was possessed by the Imperial Household.

In 1887, the Hakuaisa was reorganized and renamed as Red Cross Society of Japan in order to join the International Red Cross alliance, when Their Imperial Majesties of the Emperor and Empress were graciously enough to place the Society under a patronage of Their Majesties, and gave Imperial sactions upon the nominations of the president, the Vice-president and the president of the Society after they were elected by the Society. Their Majesties also allowed an honour of offering a list of names of a president and the local committees of the Society to Their Majesties, it being regulated that a branch or committee should be placed at every locality or every prefecture, commissioning a local governor as a president of the local branch.



An Ode Given by H. M. Empress Shoken, to the
Red Cross Society of Japan.



Headquarters Building of the Red Cross
Society of Japan.

In the following year, the Society regulated the "*Yukosho*" and the "*Shainsho*," while the former was sanctioned by the Emperor to be conferred upon any meritorious members to be worn on any public occasion as a sort of decorations, and the latter to be conferred upon any members after their names are reported to the Emperor, also to be worn on any public occasion. This is a special privilege of the Society. It is said that all the names of the members reported to His Majesty had been looked over by His Majesty Himself, and so during the Russo-Japanese war, it was ordered to translate with kana any names which were difficult to read. About the time when the institution was reorganized into the now existing Society, the Red Cross Society of Japan, it was notified by the Household that the Society should have an annual allowance of 5,000 yen from the Imperial exchequer. In June of the following year (1888), 100,000 yen was given to the Society towards its permanent fund; in October, 80,000 yen towards the cost of building the hospital; and in 1890 a further donation of 20,000 yen was given

for the same purpose and a vast land at Shibuya in Tokyo, was leased to the Society as a land where the hospital to be built. In September of 1889, a land covering 3,000 tsubo at Iidamachi, Kojimachi ku, in Tokyo, which belonged to the Imperial Household was transferred to the Society through his Majesty's command. Since 1891, an annual allowance of 5,000 yen was made for the maintenance fund of the hospital, which was increased to 10,000 yen since 1899.

In 1894, a war broke out between Japan and China, when the Society made all efforts to carry out relief service for the sick and wounded to realize the Imperial ideal of love and philanthropy. Then His Majesty bestowed gracious words upon the Society, and promoted President Sano from viscount to count on recognition of his merit. He conferred decorations or money upon all meritorious officials and staffs up from the president down to the nurses of the Society.

During the Boxers Trouble in China in 1900, our Society carried out the relief service which effect is mentioned under other heading. After a peace was secured, His Majesty

honoured those who engaged in the relief work with Orders and money.

During the Russo-Japanese war in 1904—5, our Society carried its relief work on the unprecedentedly large scale. Then His Majesty gave gracious words to the Society, and honoured all concerned with the relief service up from President of the Society Baron Ozawa down to nurses including members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations with decorations and money. He gave a special privilege to the departed spirits of those who fell as victims in their relief service,—including victims of nurses—to be warshiped in the Yasukuni Jinja, the shrine which is dedicated to the departed spirits of the warriors who fell in the battle on behalf of their fatherland.

It was promulgated with an Imperial ordinance in 1910, that the president and the vice president of the Society to be treated as the officials of the Imperial appointment, while members of relief corps to be treated as officers and men of the Army when they engage in war relief.

It has been the custom of our Society to raise a Prince of the Imperial Blood to the honorary president of the Society. It is said that when President of the Society Marquis Matsukata asked His Majesty of His wish whom to raise to the post of honorary presidency which had been occupied by H. I. H. Prince Komatsu, who departed away in 1903, His Majesty said, "We have considered upon the matter already, but We will hear a wish of the Society before We tell Our wish."

Then Marquis Matsukata reported whom the Society was intending to raise to the post of honorary presidency. That fortunately coincided with the Imperial wish. As its effect, H. I. H. Prince Kanin was raised to the post.

On the occasion of a general meeting held in 1912, the members of the Society voted for seven of new directors, but not for the president and the vice president, which effect His Majesty knew through news or other means before it was reported to His Majesty from the Society. When President of the Society Marquis Matsukata presented himself before His Majesty, he was questioned by His

Majesty, "We have known of new directors, but not of a new president and a new vice present of the Society. What is the matter with that?" Marquis Matsukata responded that it was unnecessary to vote for a president and a vice president because they are appointed with an Imperial command in accordance with the ordinance bearing upon the Red Cross Society of Japan issued in 1910. Then His Majesty said, "Is it so? All right."

You can know how His Majesty patronized the Red Cross work through what I have mentioned before. His Majesty patronized the Red Cross, because he loved not only his own nation but also foreign nations. The following ode of his, reveals his highest virtue.

*"Kuni no tame,
Ata nasu ata wa,
Kudaku tomo,
Itsukushimu beki,
Koto wo na wasure so."*

The literary translation of the ode is as follows ;

*"For the country,
You can crush*

The enemy injurious,
Yet never be oblivious,
Of what you must love."

Our Red Cross Society has made a wide stride development under His Majesty's gracious patronage. Its Central Office deposited 15,000,000 yen as its fundamental funds, and the local branches too were attempting to deposit their fundamental funds, in order to extend a relief work to meet His Majesty's benevolence and philanthropy, when His Majesty suddenly departed away, leaving the Society with its ideal unrealized. What a sorrow is it on the part of the Society?

Chapter XXX.

H. I. M. EMPRESS DOWAGER SHOKEN
AND HER PATRONAGE OF
OUR RED CROSS.

SECTION I.

THE GENERAL SURVEY OF HER
MAJESTY'S PATRONAGE.

Empress Dowager Shōken was the consort of Emperor Meiji, and was loved up by people as their mother because of Her Majesty's benevolence. On the 26th, 1914, an official report was published to the effect that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager was seriously ill at the vella at Numatsu, Shizuoka prefecture, whereby people were startled. In spite of earnest prayers offered by the whole nation for Her speedy recovery, but Her Majesty departed away on the following day, when Her Majesty moved to Aoyama palace in Tokyo.

Her Majesty was extremely benevolent and patronized many charity institutions, among which Her Majesty specially patronized the

Red Cross work. The development of our Red Cross work owes to Her Majesty not a less. Now let us repeat how Her Majesty condescended to patronize our Red Cross work.

When the *Hakuaisha* which was the antecedent of now existing the Red Cross Society of Japan was organized during the civil war of Satsuma Rebellion, the Imperial Household donated a sum of 1,000 yen for the expenses of the relief work of the *Hakuaisha*, which called the public attention and sympathy toward the *Hakuaisha*, which had not been deemed to be an important institution. During this civil war, Her Majesty Empress Shōken and Her Majesty Empress Dowager Eishō themselves prepared lint for the wounded.

In March, 1883, Her Majesty Empress Shōken was gracious enough to donate an annual allowance of 300 yen to our Society.

When the Red Cross Hospital was built in Japan for the first time, being recommended by late Viscount Hashimoto, and its opening ceremony was held in November of 1886, in Tokyo Her Majesty the late Empress honoured

the ceremoney with Her Majesty's presence. The new hospital building was completed in May of 1891, and the hospital work was moved from the old building to the new one. In June of the following year, the cerebration of the completion of the construction was held, on which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to be present by person, and was gracious enough to donate a sum of 500 yen.

Her Majesty was always mercious enough to pity the patients recieved into the hospital of the Society, and in December, 1888, Her Majesty bestowed wadded garments to the patients therein, while in January of 1893, Her Majesty bestowed cloth and a cost of sewing to the patients. This was followed in January of 1897, and since then this was followed every year by Her Majesty.

During the Sino-Japanese War in 1894—5, our Society carried out its relief work in the battle field, when Her Majesty personally prepared bandages and let all court ladies follow Her example. Several thousand of bondages thus prepared were given to our Society to use for the patient in various war hospitals.

In March, 1887, the Society was placed under the special patronage of the Imperial household, when President Sano granted audience by Her Majesty. Then President Sano asked Her Majesty to consider to choose an appropriate emblem for the members of the Red Cross Society of Japan, Her Majesty condescended to think over the matter, and then allowed our Society to use the paulownia-bamboo-phoenix design on Her Majesty's hair-pin. This is the present emblem of the members of our Society. This shows now Her Majesty took a personal interest in the work of our Society as it were her own.

In 1887, the Hakuaisha Hospital was renamed as Nippon Sekijuji Sha Byoin or Hospital of Red Cross Society of Japan. In January of the following year, Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to pay a visit to the hospital. In June of the same year when the second general meeting of the Society was held at the hospital, Her Majesty honoured the meeting with Her Majesty's gracious presence, on which occasion Her Majesty graciously inspected all rooms of the hospital by person.

During the same year, the Imperial Household was gracious enough to donate a sum of 80,000 yen for the Society towards a cost of a construction of a new hospital at Shibuya, the suburb. Her Majesty personally visited base hospital at Hiroshima and the Naval hospital at Kure departing from Tokyo, in order to comfort patient in those hospitals. Her Majesty also paid a visit to the branch of the base hospital at Hiroshima, which was under the care of the relief detachment of our Society. Her Majesty despatched H. I. H. Prince Komatsuas Her Majesty's deputy to the hospitals of the Army and the Navy in Kyushu island to transmit a message to the authorities concerned. In February, 1895, Her Majesty despatched a court lady as Her Majesty's deputy to the Red Cross Hospital which was then occupied as a base hospital of the Army as the patients were increased, bringing a present of cakes to the patients and relief corps therein. Her Majesty also gave to our Society a set of bandage making instruments which had been presented by a women's association of France in

appreciation of Her Majesty's deep interest in the Red Cross work. Her Majesty also gave artificial limbs to the deformed soldiers whose limbs were amputated as the result of the wounds inflicted in the battle fields.

During the Russo-Japanese War in 1904—1905, Her Imperial Majesty paid a visit to the Red Cross Hospital, on the 23rd, 1904, in order to see members of the Ladies' Voluntary Nursing Associations preparing bandages. When Her Majesty was resting in a room of the hospital, she gave audience to Mrs. Richardson, the widow of a British colonel, who volunteered to serve in the Hospital; and Mrs. McGee, the wife of an American doctor who was the head of the nurse party coming from America. American nurse party under Mrs. McGee had an honour to greet Her Majesty standing along the corridors when Her Majesty was passing by. When Her Majesty happened to see Mrs. Richardson, Her Majesty shook hands with Mrs. Richardson which condescension was appreciated by Mrs. Richardson as the greatest honour in Mrs. Richardson's life.

On the 19th, July of the following year,

Her Majesty was gracious enough to bestow refreshments upon the members of relief corps at the Central Office to express Her Majesty's satisfaction of their faithful service done during the war. These were most gratefully partaken by the president, vice president, councilors, members of the Standing Council, as well as the president and the vice president of the Ladies' Vountary Nursing Associations, the presidents of local branches.

When Vice President of the Society Baron Ozawa repaired to the Imperial court formally to ask a farewell from Her Majesty the Empress before his departure for a tour over Korea and Manchuria to inspect relief corps and at the same time to comfort patients under their treatment, Her Majesty was pleased to receive him in audience. Her Majesty addressed him:—

“The relief work of the Red Cross has now covered over a year, and those members in active service in the cold north must be going through many untold hardships. But as the sick and wounded ought to be properly cared for, which is my constant solicitude, tell those members to keep on enduring and exert

themselves to the utmost in order to do their relief work as effectively as before."

Baron Ozawa never missed to convey this Imperial message to those members of relief corps whom he met with during his tour over Korea and Manchuria.

After the restration of peace, the Society planned to distribute commemorative medals among members of official and relief staff of the Society, which effect came to Her Majesty's attention, who then donated 200 yen towards the cost of the medals.

To the patients whose limbs were amputated owing to the wounds inflicted at battle fields during the Russo-Japanese war, Her Majesty was pleased to give artificial limbs to all of them.

This favour was extended even five of limbs amputated Russian sailors among the crews taken captive from the Russian man-of-war Variyak, which was sunken by Japanese gunfire at the naval battle took place off the port of Jinsen. These deformed Russian sailors were given artificial substitutes on the 18th and the 29th,

September, 1904, with the worlds. "Her Majesty the Empress of Japan, being sorry for you, brave sailors of Russia, who were unfortunate enough to be deprived of limbs while fighting your country, has had the goodness to supply you with artificial ones; and we hope you will fully and gratefully appreciate it." These unexpected gifts made those amputated sailors feel unmeasurable gratitude.

Owing to the bounteous patronage and constant uncouragement of the Imperial Household, our Red Cross Society could develop rapidly and could establish local branches in Korea and Manchuria to extend relief works to Koreans and Chinese after the Russo-Japanese war. This fact was taken with a satisfaction by Her Majesty the Empress who had been mercious enough to pity her own people and those of other nation. Her Majesty composed an ode to express her satisfuction, which Her Majesty penned on an artistic sheet of paper with her own hand. On the 17th, May, 1808, Her Majesty summoned President Matsukata to the

Imperial palace, and bestowed the sheet of paper with the Imperial ode. It reads:

*"Hi no moto no,
Uchi ni amari te,
Itsukushimi,
Tochikuni made mo,
Oyobu miyo kana!"*

The literally translation of the ode is as fellows:

*"From the brim of the Sun Rise
(Empire)
Now overflows its benebolence,
Down into even strange lands,
Ah! such is the reign of grace!"*

Her Majesty was also interested foreign Red Cross Societies. In 1907, when Baron Ozawa asked a farewell from Her Majesty the Emperor before he departed for the 8th international conference held in London, England, Her Majesty ordered him to convey the following message to Her Royal Majesty the Queen of England;—" *I have learned with great interest and respect that you are most actively concerned with all the philanthropic undertakings going on in your dominions, and*

especially with the work of the Red Cross which is most prosperously thriving under your patronage. My sympathy with you is all the greater because of my own interest in the Red Cross and other similar enterprize."

Baron Ozawa was given an audience by Their Royal Majesties the King and Queen of England at Backingham Palace after the conference, when he conveyed the Imperial message. Then Her Majesty the Queen ordered him to convey a Royal message to Her Majesty the Empress of Japan. That was substantially as follows:—

"I have received the kind message of your imperial mistress, and I wish you would inform her when you get home how deeply I am touched by it and how sincerely I am thankful for her kindness."

When the 9th international conference of the Red Cross Societies was held in Washington, U.S.A. in 1912, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to donate a sum of 100,000 yen to the International Commission of the Red Cross Alliance. Above mentioned statements show how Her Majesty was interested in the works of Red Cross Society in peace time.

SECTION II.**H. I. M. THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND
GENERAL MEETINGS.**

(1) Since the second general meeting of our Red Cross Society, it had been customary that Her Imperial Majesty Empress Shoken to honour every occasion of general meetings with Her Majesty's presence and Her gracious message, except when Her Majesty was quite indisposed. It goes without saying that this was due to Her Majesty's gracious motive to encourage the work of our Society, but also we can imagine that this was also due to Her Majesty's gracious motive to acquaint with her loyal people on the opportunity of general meetings of our Society. It is unmeasurable how much this encouraged the work of our Society towards its development and effected the dissemination of the principle of our Society.

(2) On the 23rd, June, 1888, the second general meeting of the Society was held at the Central Office of our Society at Iidamachi, Kōjimachiku, Tōkyō which occasion was hon-

oured by Her Imperial Majesty with Her personal attendance and Her gracious message. Members presented were over 500.

On the 26th, October of the same year, the twenty fifth anniversary of the establishment of the International Red Cross was held at the Peers' Club, Ueno park, Tokyo, when Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress honoured the occasion with her personal attendance. Then in the presence of Her Majesty, Honorary President of the Red Cross Society of Japan H. I. H. Prince Komatsu conferred the *Yukōsho* upon twenty four personages beginning with Prince Ito, then Count Ito.

This meeting, is stated before in other chapter in this book. A number of members presented were over 1,800.

(3) On the 27th, April, 1889, the third general meeting was held on the Third International Exhibition grounds, Ueno, park, Tokyo, Her Imperial Majesty honoured the occasion with Her personal visit, when Her Majesty read the following message.

"We are glad to see the work of the Society is progressing satisfactorily, due to the efforts

of the members; We are also glad to meet you here on this occasion of a general meeting. We pray for your further unchanging efforts." On the occasion the *Yukōshō* were conferred upon the meritorious members of the Society before Her presence. Since then, the conferring of the "*Yukōshō*" has been carried out on occasions of general meetings. The members presented were 1,700.

(4) On the 22nd, May, 1890, the fourth general meeting was held on the Industrial Exhibition grounds, Ueno park, Tokyo, when Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress honoured the meeting with Her presence and a message.

On the 10th, April, of the same, the second general meeting of the Local Branch of Kyoto was held in Kyoto when Her Majesty was staying there. She honoured the meeting with Her presence. The Honorary President read Her Majesty's message.

(5) On the 21st, April, 1891, the fifth general meeting was held in the Fishery Building belonging to the Imperial Museum, Ueno park, Tokyo, Her Majesty the late Empress had intended to visit the Fine Arts Association

in the forenoon and to honour the general meeting in the afternoon. But on the day, Her Majesty was indisposed, and was advised by a court physician not go out for a while. So Her Majesty gave up to visit the Fine Arts Association, while Her Majesty attended to the meeting to honour it. On the occasion Her Majesty was gracious enough to read a message to the assembly by person. Members attended were over 2,000.

(6) On the 28th, April, 1892, the sixth general meeting was held at the former place in Ueno park. Her Imperial Majesty was too sick to be present at the meeting. Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu read her Majesty's message. About 1,000 members were present.

(7) On the 17th, June, 1893, the seventh general meeting was held at the building which formerly belonged to the Industrial Exhibition, Ueno park. Her Imperial Majesty could not honour the meeting owing to a severe cold. Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Komatsu read her message.

(8) The eighth general meeting was to be

held in June, 1893, but on account of an outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, it was postponed to two years later,—to the 8th, June, 1896. It was held at the former place. This eighth general meeting is mentioned before in other part of the book (p. 131).

(9) On the 28th, October, 1898, the ninth general meeting was held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno park. Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress honoured the meeting with Her presence and read a message on the occasion. There were about 30,000 members assembled.

(10) In 1899, on account of an epidemic, and in 1900, on account of the Boxer's Trouble, the tenth general meeting was postponed till the 9th, July, 1901, when it was held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno park. Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress honoured the occasion with Her presence and read a message. There were about 30,000 members assembled.

(11) On the 21st, October, 1902, the eleven general meeting was held at Ueno park conjointly with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society. This is mentioned before (p. 166).

(12) On the 17th, 1903, the twelfth general meeting was held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno park. It was honoured by Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress who read Her message to the assembly. A Number of members who attended there were about 10,000.

(13) The thirteenth general meeting was to be held in 1904, but on account of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, it was postponed to the 20th, November of 1905, when it was held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno park. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress was indisposed, by which H. I. H. Princess Yorihiro read Her Majesty's message. About 45,000 attended.

(14) In the 12th, June, 1906, the fourteenth general meeting was held at the Imperial Museum, Ueno park, conjointly with the post-bellum extraordinary meeting. This meeting, is mentioned before in Chapter XXVII.

(15) On the 5th, June, 1907, the fifteenth general meeting was held at Hibiya park. Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress was gracious enough to honour the meeting with Her presence. On the occasion Her Majesty read

a message by person. About 50,000 were present.

(16) On the 1st, June, 1908, the sixteenth general meeting took place in the same place as the former one. Her Majesty the late Empress honoured the meeting with Her presence and read a message by person.

(17) On the 4th, June, 1909, the seventeenth general meeting was held at the same place as the preceding one. Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress accompanied by T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess,—now T. I. H. the Emperor and Empress, attended to the meeting to honour it, when Her Majesty gave following message.

“ We are glad very much to meet you today at the seventh general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan. That you were able to hold a general reunion last year of all the members of the Society in Korea proves a steady growth of the Red Cross work, and We are greatly satisfied thereby.”

(18) On the 3rd, 1910, the eighteenth general meeting was held in Hibiya park, when Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress accom-

panied by H. I. H. the Crown Princess, honoured the occasion with Their presence and Her message. We can venture to think that which Her Majesty was accompanied by the Crown Princess was Her Majesty's far sighting that a time may come in future that the Crown Princess take place of Her Majesty. About 33,000 of members attended to the meeting.

Here we must mention specially that when Her Majesty was ascending the platform, Her Majesty faced to the assembly, who cried out three cheers of "Banzai." Her Majesty returned the salute, and then read the message in a clear voice. When Her Majesty was about to retire, the assembly cheered most heartily and enthusiastically. Then Her Majesty paused for a while to acknowledge it. After the meeting, President Marquis Matsukata repaired to the palace to thank to Her Majesty for the honour, which was brought upon the Society. He was given an audience by Her Majesty who said, "*I have been looking out for you. Since yesterday, I have been anxious about the weather. My earnest wish was to have a weather which is neither sunny nor rainy but*

just the middle way. It was most fortunate to have every thing as I hoped. I feel quite satisfied that every thing went on in perfect order to please all members. You Matsukata are growing old, and you may feel somewhat irksome of your office, but I hope you will work for the Society for some time more."

In Tokyo, we have no available building for an assembly of such a large number of members, and we have been obliged to hold general meetings in the open at Hibiya park. Such was the reason why Her Majesty wished for a weather neither sunny nor rainy. In the morning it threatened to be rainy, and even had occasional light showers, but it improved to be nice at the time of the meeting.

Then She asked how many members were present at the meeting, to which Marquis Matsukata replied." "*We have made some arrangement for 60,000, but unfortunately, owing to the doubtful weather in the morning, some of members may have changed their plan and stayed home. Still we had over 30,000."*

"*That was so.*" Her Majesty said, "*but*

it was quite gratifying to see things on as they did."

Marquis Matsukata said;

"That we have been able to hold this meeting to-day, with an honour of Your Majesty's presence, and all things go on without the least hindrance, was all due to the illustrious virtue of Your Majesty, and we feel thankful from the very bottom of our hearts."

Her Majesty said;

"I am glad very much to see the steady growth and prosperity of the Society year by year."

Then Lord Steward to the Empress, Count Kagawa who was then attending Her said. *"I have no least doubt that all this comes from the gracious personality of Your Majesty, to witness that your loyal subjects have come to the capital to-day in such a crowd."*

Marquis Matsukata said; *"This feeling of loyalty manifested in this gathering is the very basis of this empire."*

Her Imperial Majesty appeared to be much satisfied what was manifested by the assembly, and what these two personages remarked.

(19) On the 5th, June, 1911, the nineteenth general meeting was held at Hibiya park, when Her Imperial Majesty attended the meeting and gave a gracious message to the assembly. Those who were present came to 37,000. This was the last general meeting which was honoured by Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress, under whose special patronage the Red Cross Society of Japan developed in its work and its prosperity.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RELIEF SERVICE IN PEACE TIME.

(1) *A Riot at Ashio Copper Mine.*

In February, 1907, about one thousand of miners at Ashio copper mine in Tsuga county, Tochigi prefecture suddenly run riot cutting wires for telegraph and electric light, crushing industrial works and offices belonged to the mine. The riot was so violent that it could be restrained by the police no more. The 15th infantry regiment was set out from Takasaki, which could suppress the riot at length. Tochigi Local Branch was requested by the local governor to despatch a relief party to aid the wounded, by which the branch despatched a corps consisted of 1 physician, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 1 head nurse, 5 nurses and 7 students nurses to the neighbourhood of Ashiomachi. The corps served for seven days while they tended 27 wounded.

(2) *A Relief Service at an Extra-ordinary Grand Festival for the Yasukuni Shrine.*

In May of the same year, an extra ordinary grand festival was held for the Yasukuni shrine, when the Central Office of the Society was requested by the chief of the festival committee, by which the Central Office despatched 1 physician and 3 nurses to the shrine. They tended 35 patients from the 2nd to the 5th of May.

(3) *An Explosion of Rail Way Cars at Takasaki Station.*

On the 6th, May of the same, the trains which were destined for Ueno station came as far as Takasaki station, one of passenger car of them was exploded causing 44 casualties including 4 killed and 40 wounded. Then some of surgeons in the locality engaged in an immediate aid while 15th infantry regiment at Takasaki despatched surgeons and medical privates for an immediate aid to the wounded. Seriously wounded of them were received into Takasaki Hospital, but it was reported to the local government that the medical treatment was not far reaching due to a shortage of a number of surgeons and nurses in the hospital. In compliance with the request of the governor, Tochigi Local Branch despatched 1 surgeon

and 5 nurses, who engaged in relief service at the hospital for 10 days.

(4) *The Floods in Agi County Hiroshima Prefecture.*

At the middle of July of the same year, villages of Yano, Saka and Okuumida in Agi county, Hiroshima prefecture had the floods on account of heavy rainy, when many casualties were caused. Though immediate aid was carried out by physicians at the locality, but the further aid was not sufficiently carried out by few number of physicians at the locality. The local branch was requested by the governor to despatch some relief staff. Accordingly the local branch despatched 1 surgeon and six nurses, who were destributed among those suffering villages. They engaged in relief service jointly with other physicians who were despatched from the prefectural hospital. This party of the local branch engaged in their service for eight days, and tended 50 patients.

(5) *Hills Gave Way In Tokyo Prefecture.*

In June, 1907, a hill gave way on account of heavy rain on an island called Kami-tsumishima, Izu province, Tokyo prefecture causing

16 killed and 41 wounded at the same time damaging 43 houses. As soon as Tokyo Local Branch was reported of this calamity, it despatched 1 surgeon, 1 chief nurse, and 4 nurses to the island. A physician in the island had been tending seriously wounded, but they had been greatly perplexed of a want of relief material, when the relief party of the Red Cross arrived at the island and assisted the relief work. The party stayed for 12 days and tended 40 patients.

(6) *An Explosion at Toyokuni Mine.*

On the 22nd of July, 1907, an explosion took place at Toyokuni Coal Mine, Fukuoka prefecture, causing a number of killed and wounded among miners. Owing to the difficulty of getting into the mine filled with gass, only 50 wounded and 43 killed were brought out of a supposed number of 450 miners who had been working there.

In compliance with a request made by the local government, Fukuoka Local Branch despatched 2 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, and 8 nurses for the relief of the patients. The party co-operated with the physicians of the mine,

and engaged in tending 31 patients staying for nine days.

(7) *Terrible Floods in Yamanashi Prefecture and Kyoto Prefecture.*

On account of heavy rainfall continuing for many days in August, 1907, a flood took place in various places in Yamanashi prefecture, damaging rivers, fields and houses. It was stated that more than 700 of inhabitants were injured or got ill in consequence of the flood of the time. Yamanashi Local Branch despatched 38 members of relief party, who were divided among 12 places to work. They continued their service for 16 days, and tended 697.

At the same time, a great flood took place at Fukuchiyama Machi, Amata county, Kyoto prefecture, causing many sick and wounded besides damages of fields and houses. Kyoto Local Branch despatched nine members of relief party, who rendered aid to 887 patients, working for 20 days.

(8) *A Conflagration at Hakodate.*

On the 25th, August, 1907, a conflagration broke out at Hakodate, Hokkaido. It swept

away nearly the whole city, reducing 12,390 houses in 33 streets into ashes. In compliance with a request of the local governor, Hokkaido Branch despatched 13 members of relief party including 1 surgeon, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 1 chief nurse and 9 nurses. The party stationed at a chamber of a low court at Hakodate, and treated 77 wounded, working for 3 days.

(9) *A Relief Service in A Grand Military Maneuver Held in Prefectures of Ibaraki and Tochigi.*

At the middle of November of 1907, a grand maneuver was held in both prefectures of Ibaraki and Tochigi. For a relief of any accident, both local branches of Ibaraki and Tochigi despatched relief corps, which tended 118 patients including officers and men as well as civilians for 14 days.

(10) *Relief Work at the Festival of Hongwanji in Kyoto.*

In April, 1909, Hongwanji, one of the greatest temples in the Empire celebrated an anniversary of its founder, when a great number of worshipers swarmed there from various localities. The Red Cross Society took care

of about 1,700 cases of injury and sickness and attended to 21 emergency cases arising from crowd on the streets.

(11) *The Earthquake in Prefectures of Shiga and Gifu.*

On 14th, August, 1909, a severe shock was felt in prefectures of Shiga and Gifu, which naturally caused numerals of casualties with great damages in fields and houses. No sooner than Shiga Local Branch was reported of the casualties, it despatched 1 secretary, 1 chief surgeon, 2 surgeons, and 10 nurses to the centre of the disaster, who were reinforced a few days later by another party consisting of 2 surgeons and 14 nurses. A number of patients whom the party tended for 21 days were 791.

(12) *A Conflagration in Ohosaka.*

On the 31st, July, a conflagration broke out in the city of Ohosaka, which swept away 15,000 houses. No soon than the fire broke out, Ohosaka Local Branch despatched a relief party consisting of 4 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 1 chief nurse and 10 nurses who tended 150 wounded on the spot up to the evening of

the following day, while they carried numerals fo seriously wounded to the hospital whom they tended properly.

(13) *Relief Work in Formosa.*

During the year 1909, Formosan Local Branch despatched 4 surgeons, 13 assistant surgeons, 4 clerks, 2 nurses and 1 attendant, four times for a relief of wounded at the four different engagements between the Japanese military guards and hostile savages in the Island. The number of wounded whom the relief party tended for 149 days were 2,607. The relief party also tried to tend disabled savages, but their wild nature was found utterly unmanageable. Since then Formosa Local Branch has tended the wounded at the engagements 7,500 wounded for 352 days in 1910; 4,400, patients for 256 days in 1911; 4,107 patients for 211 days in 1912 and 3,224 patients for 147 days in 1913.

(14) *Relief for the Famine-Stricken Koreans.*

At the beginning of 1909, Koreans in Mun-Chuan County in Ham-Gyeng Do were famine stricken, for which relief in February of the

same, the Red Cross Committee at Gen-san appealed to the members of the Society as well as the public to contribute for the relief of sufferers cooperating with the committee of the Ladies' Patriotic Society in the same section. The contribution amounted to 1,557 yen and 5 koku of millet, purchasing over 240 koku of corn with the money. The committees distributed corn among sufferers, which result was altogether satisfactory, and revived the sufferers in the district.

(15) *Relief for Wrecked Fishermen.*

On the 12th, March, 1910, more than 150 fishing boats with over 1,700 fisher men on board were wrecked off the harbour of Chōshi, Chiba prefecture, on account of a sudden tempest. The local authorities sent out life boats to save the wrecked, while Chiba Local Branch of our Society despatched a relief party consisting of 1 surgeon, 1 clerk, and 3 nurses, (another surgeon being added to them on the 17th,) who tended the sick and wounded of the fishermen saved from the raging waves no sooner than they were brought to the harbour. In addition to these, they tended the patients

at a temporary relief station. The party tended 55 patients by the 22nd of the same.

(16) *Relief Service in Fires in Yokohama, Awomori and Tokyo.*

Before the daybreak of the 19th March, 1910, a conflagration broke out in Yokohama which was inflamed by a strong wind and swept away numerous houses. Kanagawa Local Branch despatched a relief party consisting 1 surgeon, 1 clerk, 1 nurse and 3 attendants as well as 1 messenger and 1 helper to the place of the disaster where the party tended 30 wounded till the fire was extinguished.

On the 3rd, May, 1910, a conflagration broke out in Awomori, which deduced almost the whole city. Awomori Local Branch ordered a relief party consisting of 1 surgeon, 1 chief nurse and 15 nurses to aid the wounded at the disaster. The party tended over patients 81 till the 15th of the same.

On the 9th, April 1911, a conflagration broke out at the northern quarters of Tokyo, which swept away over 6,800 houses. Tokyo Local Branch despatched a relief party consisted of 11 surgeons, 2 chief nurses, 30 nurses

and 8 attendants. The party tended some 160 patients.

(17) *Floods in Tokyo and its Vicinity.*

It rained heavily in Tokyo and in its vicinity continuing for many days in August, 1910, by which the Sumida river which flows along the north east side of Tokyo, overflowed, whereby a large number of inhabitants suffered of the calamity, by which many of them got ill. So the Central Office despatched relief parties consisted of 29 surgeons, 3 clerks, 80 nurses and 10 attendants, which tended some ten thousand patients in the month.

Saitama prefecture suffered from the flood likewise, and Saitama Local Branch tended some 5,300 patients, for many weeks.

Gumma Local Branch tended some 3,600 patients for over two month.

(18) *A Conflagration in Onosaka Again.*

A conflagration broke out at the southern part of Ohosaka in the morning of the 16th January, 1912, which was enhanced by the strong hurricane. It reduced several thousand of houses into ashes, causing many wounded. Ohosaka Local Branch despatched a relief

party composing of 9 surgeons, 5 clerks, 1 chief nurse and 6 nurses from the Local Branch Hospital. They continued their service to the following day, tending 368 injured.

(19) *Relief for Climbers of Mt. Fuji.*

In order to tend any unfortunate sufferers among climbers of Mt. Fuji., who swarm there from every quarter of the Empire in summer times, Shizuoka Local Branch established on each of the three pathes a relief station, since the 15th July, 1912 where 1 surgeon and 1 or two of nurses were working. The total number of the sick or the wounded whom the relief members tended for 48 days in the summer were 924 in number.

(20) *A Flood in Saitama Prefecture.*

On the 28th, 1913, almost all rivers in Saitama prefecture overflowed on account of the heavy rain fall and the hurricane.

A great number of houses were submerged under water, some of which being carried away by the stream, causing many of wounded. Saitama Local Branch despatched some relief parties who went round or stationed at afflicted quarters. They tended 3,134 patients for 12 days.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OUR RELIEF IN THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

In October, 1911, a civil war broke out in China. Its first battle was fought at Hankau between both sides of the government army and the revolutionists. At the battle, many casualties were caused. The Red Cross Society of Japan wished to tend them from sympathy, while some of Japanese settlers there were wounded by straying bullets, whereby the consul-general requested the Red Cross Society to despatch a relief detachment. In compliance with a request of the consul-general, the Red Cross Society despatched a relief party consisting of Dr. Ueno and 2 other surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 clerk, 2 chief attendants, 1 interpreter, and 21 attendants with some of cooks and coolies. The party was summoned on the 11th, Nov.. They departed from Yokohama on the next day and arrived in Hankau on the 22nd. The party decided to rent a storage house possessed by an Englishman by

name of Liddell who kindly granted the party to occupy it for nothing. The party had to change the interior of the house properly, and no sooner than it was furnished, the party received Japanese victims who were wounded by stray bullets. Then the party extended relief to Chinese wounded sympathizing them because China had no sufficient accommodation to tend her wounded soldiers. The patients received there were recorded over one hundred.

Soon an armistice and then reconciliation between the government and the revolutionists ensued. Closing the relief work, the party left Hankau on the 21st of February, 1912, and returned Tokyo on the 4th, March of the same.

The Red Cross Society of the Middle Kingdom of Shanghai in China, which had been tending some Chinese soldiers through the sanction of the Peking Government during the civil war, wanted to strengthen and reorganize it into a perfect body taking advantage of the opportunity. And so the chief director of the Society Shen-Tun-ho wished to invite some experienced men from Japan, and asked the

Japanese consul general at Shanghai, which request was convey to the Red Cross Society of Japan through the Foreign Office of Japan.

In compliance with the request the Red Cross Society of Japan despatched Dr. Ariga, a member of the Standing Council and Concellor of Foreign Affairs of the Society, accompanied by Mr. Yoshimoto, a surgeon and Mayumi, a secretary to the Shanghai at its own expenses. Through their advise and good offices of the Red Cross Society of Japan, the Red Cross Society of the Middle Kingdom was received by the International Red Cross Federation as its member.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

RELIEF SERVICE RENDERED BY THE JAPANESE RED CROSS IN THE TIME OF THE GREAT WAR.

SECTION I.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

The 28th, June, 1914, was the most conspicuous day in the history of the world because the crown prince of Austria Hungary and his wife were assassinated by a young man from Servia at the capital of Bosnia on this very day. This incident became an agency to the outbreak of the Great War in the world. As the crown prince was assassinated, the government of Austria Hungary entered a strict protest against Servia, and then declared war upon the latter on the 28th, July when the former found its protestation was rejected. Then Russia which had been a patron of Servia mobilized an army in order to restrain the movement of Austria Hungary, while Germany despatched an ultimatum to Russia demanding to suspend its mobilization. But

as Russia did not reply to the ultimatum, finally Germany declared war upon Russia on the 1st, August of the same, simultaneously waging war upon France. Soon German army tried to make a road into Belgium for a purpose of invading France. This violation of the neutrazation of Belgium accounts for England's declaration of war upon Germany.

Observing the items of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan sided with England and demanded Germany to deliver Tsingtau to Japan which was not answered by Germany, whereby Japan declared war upon Germany on the 23rd, August, 1914. Subsequently Japan attacked Tsingtau and captured it with the army and the navy.

SECTION II.

SERVICE OF THE HOSPITAL SHIPS.

On the 23rd, August, 1914, our Red Cross Society was requested by the government to despatch hospital ships to the vicinity of Tsingtau to receive the wounded at the battles. So on the 27th, August our Society made equipments for the Hakuai Maru with 1 chief

surgeon, 3 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 vice administrative manager, 1 clerk, 1 assistant pharmacist, 1 chief nurse and some of nurses on board. Subsequently, our Society made equipments for the Kosai Maru with 1 chief surgeon, 3 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 2 clerks, 1 assistant pharmacist, 1 chief nurse and some nurses.

Before the depatures of the hospital ships, President Hanabusa gave an instruction for the personnels of the both hospital ships at the Central Office of the Society. The instruction was substantially as follows;

“It is our greatest satisfaction that you could come together and acomplish the preparation as we have expected. We have summoned you to despatch you on board of hospital ships, in compliance with an instruction of Minister for War.

For service and duties of relief corps, you have already versed in and we have no need to mention them herewith. But one thing to which we must call your atention is that you must be kind to any patients and engage in your task with harmoney and co-operation. You

must have no difference among patients with their nationalities, but you must specially careful in relieving foreigners whose customs and habits are different with our own, whereby you must win their reliance. Our Society have been admired by the powers, because we showed our humanity and charity in several wars in past. Now that we have to begin our relief service, you ought to be careful of these respect, and must bring a bright honour upon our Society. Now it is still sultry, while you must serve on board engaging in hard task simultaneously fighting against storms and waves. I hope that you will be careful of your own health to maintain it, and will bear of your hard task with all your efforts."

Soon both of the Hakuai Maru and the Kōsai Maru engaged in their relief service till the Hakuai Maru finished its service on the 23rd, September of the same, and the Kōsai Maru finished its relief service on the 28th, November of the same. At the dissolution ceremony, the President of the Society remarked for the relief parties with following words;

“We have heard that the Military Sanitary Department could carry out its medical treatment very much successfully, because patients had been transported as soon as they were received by two of our hospital ships, of which success, our Society feel proud. Herewith, I hope to enjoy of that pleasure with you, for which object, I mention you it now.”

The following figures show how both hospital ships served.

The Hakuai Maru:

A number of trips	8.
Days of voyage.....	73.
A number of patients transported:—	
The 1st time.....	135.
The 2nd time.....	134.
The 3rd time.....	135.
The 4th time.....	140.
The 5th time.....	80.
The 6th time.....	131.
The 7th time.....	182.
The 8th time.....	191.
Total.....	1025.
Classifications of patients according to kinds of sufferings:—	

Wounded at battles.....	440.
Wounded at other accidents	119.
Sufferers of epidemic.....	27.
Miscellaneous.....	439.
Classifications of patients according to kinds of ranks and nations:—	
Officers.....	15.
Petty officers and men	979.
Others	19.
Captives	12.
Degrees of sufferings:—	
Slight suffering.....	452.
Serious suffering	571.
Dead	2.

The Kosai Maru.

A number of trips	8.
Days of voyage.....	76.
A number of patients transported:—	
The 1st time.....	61.
The 2nd time.....	147.
The 3rd time.....	75.
The 4th time.....	116.
The 5th time.....	69.
The 6th time.....	180.
The 7th time.....	250.

The 8th time.....	161.
Total.....	1059.
Classifications of patients according to kinds of sufferings:—	
Wounded at battles.....	427.
Wounded at other accidents	125.
Sufferers of epidemic.....	42.
Miscellaneous.....	465.
Classifications of patients according to kinds of ranks and nations:—	
Officers.....	15.
Petty officers and men	1011.
Others	14.
Captives	19.
Degrees of sufferings:—	
Slight suffering	879.
Serious suffering.....	180.
Dead	none.

SECTION III.

RELIEF DETACHMENT TO TSINGTAU.

In compliance with a request of Minister for War, our Red Cross Society despatched the 84th corps from Fukuoka Local Branch and the 88th corps from Saga Local Branch. In

addition to this, our Society established a Provisional Outlying Station at Tsingtau in order to carry out general affairs, for which Mr. Tanaka Yataro, the director of the station and his staff departed from Tokyo on the 15th, November, 1914.

The relief corps arrived in Tsingtau in the 23rd night when they were instructed by the Eighteenth Division to receive captive patients under a command of military surgeons. The patients received were 250 in number.

Before our corps engaged in relief for German captives, our corps distributed following notices among German patients:

Nov. 25, 1914.

“To German Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Tsingtau ;—

Relief corps of the Red Cross Society of Japan are despatched by War Minister of Japan here to-day to relieve you who got ill or wounded after you have fought on behalf of your father land.

The spirit of the Red Cross is universal and humanity. Now we are going to realize

this spirit before your eyes. We also notify you that our relief service is carried out under a supervision of the military authorities of Japan. We are always remembering that our Red Cross Society had been showed sympathy during past wars, and so to tend you here partly means to repay you for your past kindness. We hope that you will feel at home with us. We also hope that you will recover as soon as possible.

From Vice Chief of Directors of the
Red Cross Society of Japan Tanaka
Yataro."

After the service of the relief corps and that of outlying station were completed, Vice-chief of Directors of the Society Tanaka and his staff as well as all relief corps left Tsingtau for home by the Taihoku Maru on Jan. 27, in 1915. The 84th corps from Fukuoka Local Branch and the 88th corps from Saga Local Branch returned to local branches to which they belonged by way of Moji.

Mr. Tanaka his staff including 1 inspector of nurses, 5 interpreters, 2 clerks, and 10 servants arrived at Tokyo on the 31st. Sub-

sequently a dissolution ceremony for the detachment was held at the Central Office when President of Society Viscount Hanabusa remarked for the relief detachment with following words.

“It is the first time that we have despatched a relief corps with women nurses to a foreign land such as Tsingtau, of which effect we have been extremely anxious, but they carried out their work without any mistakes. That must chiefly owe to your good management.”

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RELIEF CORPS DESPATCHED TO EUROPE.

SECTION I.

A RELIEF CORPS DESPATCHED TO RUSSIA.

During the Great War, our Red Cross Society was requested by the authorities of Japan to assist relief service in allied powers, which request our Society complied with and offered to England, France and Russia for despatching relief corps. First of all Russia answered to our Society hoping to have Japanese Relief corps in Russia, whereby our Society despatched to Russia a relief corps consisting of 1 chief surgeon, 2 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 chief nurse, 6 nurses and 2 clerks under a command of Dr. Ueno Shinshiro, with a equipment for accommodating 100 patients at a time. The party departed for Petrograd from Tokyo on October 23, 1914.

The Relief corps arrived at Petrograd on November 16 of the same year, where the relief corps established a relief station to receive

Russian sick and wounded soldiers. On recognition of the merit rendered by our relief corps, all the members of the corps were conferred of decorations by H. I. M. Tsur of Russia. The representatives of the North Local Branch of the Red Cross Society of Russia wrote to the Relief Detachment of Japan for thanks with following words in the letter. "All members of your relief Detachment which consists of all vetrans, are full of the spirit of duty and humanity. Any one who witnessed your service in relieving sufferers was convinced of your self-sacrificing ardentness. The head quarters of the Red Cross Society of Russia testify the conspicuous merits of the Relief Detachment of the Red Cross Society of Japan with deepest sense of gratitude. We hope that our hearty thanks for your toil during one year and half would be acknowledged by you. The gracious virtue of your Relief Detachment will be memorized not only by those sick and wounded soldiers who were relieved by the Detachment but also by the Red Cross Society of Russia as a sacred memory. In order to realize the feelings of thanks, the Red Cross Society of Russia decided to maintain

permanently the name of the Relief Detachment of the Red Cross Society of Japan which won an admiration during its stay in Russia."

The Relief Detachment left Russian Capital in April, and arrived at Tokyo on May, 13, of the same year. On the following day, a ceremony of the dissolution of the Detachment was held at the Central Office, when President of the Society Viscount Hanabusa addressed to the members of the Detachment with following words.

"We could know of your service with reports now and then. That you have been successful in your service can be testified with what you have been treated well by the Imperial Household of Russia, and received cordially by the authorities and people as well as by the Red Cross Society of Russia."

SECTION II.

A RELIEF DETACHMENT TO FRANCE.

A relief corps consisted of two surgeons and some pharmacutists and nurses was despatched to France under a command of Dr. Shiota

Hiroshige. Before its departure for France, the Relief Detachment was instructed by the Central Society with the following words:

“Now our Society is to despatch a relief detachment to France through the procedures mentioned on the 11th article of the Red Cross Treaty for the purpose of relieving the sick and wounded caused by the present War, assisting the work of the Red Cross Society of France. This mission is a matter of a great importance. The effect of the service may bring honour or dishonour upon our Empire. The service shall be done under international relation. So not only all of you, members of the Detachment ought to observe the regulations of our Society, but also you ought to observe the regulations of the Army and the Red Cross Society of France. For instance, you must observe Article 20, of the Red Cross Work Regulations of the French President's ordinance issued on the 2nd, May, 1913, that is:—

“Foreign relief committees directly belong to the Sanitary Department and the Headquarters.”

We hope that all of you would accomplish

your work in accordance with regulations of home and abroad."

The Detachment departed from Tokyo on the 16th, December, 1914, and after its arrival at Paris, it commenced its service there on the 3rd, April 1915, on a national festival day of Japan. The hospital of our Detachment got a great popularity so that it had a large number of visitors every day,—over 800 visitors a day at maximum. Accordingly, the Detachment tended patients and at the same time received many visitors. Most of members of the Detachment were somewhat distressed because they understood French very little, but soon they could learn it.

In August of the same, all the members of the Detachment beginning with the chief surgeon, were conferred decorations upon them on recognition of their service. The Detachment left France in summer of the following year, and arrived at Tokyo on the 15th, September. On the following day, a dissolution ceremony was held for the Detachment at the Central Office, when President of the Society Viscount Sano conveyed the messages of

Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Kanin, and addressed to the members of the Detachment substantially same as that which was addressed to the members of the Detachment which returned from Russia.

SECTION III.

A RELIEF DETACHMENT TO FRANCE.

A Relief Detachment under a command of Surgeon Inspector Suzuki Jirō was despatched for England departing from Tokyo on the 19th, February, 1914 for England. After an arrival at England it was requested to serve at the Hospital of the Red Cross Society of England beginning on the 1st, February, 1915. The Detachment had a regular number of eighty patients on its charge. The Detachment was expressed of a deepest thanks by the authorities and by the public. When the Detachment was serving at the hospital, it was visited by Japanese Minister to England, Marquis Inoue and his lady Marchioness Inoue. It was also visited by Her Royal Majesty the Queen of England. The Detachment served successfully. The members of the Detachment were given

in audience by Their Royal Majesties the King and Queen of England at Backingham palace on the 15th, December of the same, when they were conferred decorations upon them by Their Majesties.

Soon the Detachment left England and returned home on the 23rd March, 1916. On the following day, a dissolving ceremony was held for the Detachment at the Central Office, when President of the Society Viscount Sano conveyed a message of Honorary President of the Society H. I. H. Prince Kanin and his consort H. I. H. Princess Kanin, and then he addressed to the members of the Detachment substantially same as that which was addressed to the Relief Detachment which was despatched to Russia.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE SERVICES OF OUR RED CROSS
TOWARDS THE END OF THE
GREAT WAR.

(1) *Messengers of Consolation*,—Our Red Cross Society despatched Prince Tokugawa Yoshihisa accompanied by Dr. Ninakawa, Dr. Sawamura, physicians Naido and Kageyama and Mr. Yoshida to the Red Cross Societies of the allied powers in order to console relief staffs of them. They departed from Yokohama in June of 1918, and come home in March of 1918.

(2) *Relief Detachment to Siberia*,—Some men of Czecho-Slovak tribes in Austria who had been despatched to the front by the Austrian army had surrendered to Russia in order to get rid of the sway of the Austrian Government, and then they had been fighting against the armies of Germany and Austria. After the collapse of the Russian armies, they tried to go to the western front through Siberia for the purpose of joining to the armies of the

allied powers, while they came accross with the Red Guards of the Bolshevik of Russia in July of 1918, as which effect, a great number of causalities were caused. However they had no accommodations to tend them, with whom the Red Cross Society of Japan sympathized and despatched a relief Detachment consisting of over thirty of physicians and nurse men through a concessions of Ministers of the Army and the Navy. The Detachment departed from Tokyo on the 26th, July of 1918, and arrived in Vladivostok, where they served in ourn aval hospital to tend the wounded of the Czecho-Slovak soldiers. Subsequently the Detachment took whole charge of the hospital on the 30th of the same. The Detachment was enforced by the second relief Detachment which had women nurses in October of the same.

THE END

THE
REGULATIONS & MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATIONS
ABOUT
THE RED CROSS SOCIETY
OF
JAPAN

ACT CONCERNING THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 223, issued 2nd., December, 1901.)

Article 1. The Red Cross Society of Japan is authorized to assist the sanitary service of the Army and the Navy within the limits fixed by the Ministers of the Army, and of the Navy.

Article 2. The President and Vice-presidents of the Red Cross Society of Japan assume their office subject to the Imperial authorization.

Article 3. The Ministers of the Army, and of the Navy control the Red Cross Society of Japan for the object set forth in Article 1.

Article 4. The members of the Relief Corps of Red Cross Society of Japan are subject to the discipline of the Army and the Navy, whose orders they are under obligation to obey.

Article 5. In time of war, members of Relief Corps and supplies of the Red Cross Society of Japan shall be placed on the same

footing as those of the Army and of the Navy with respect to their transportation by Government railways.

Article 6. When subject to service in time of war, the administrators, physicians, pharmacutists, and superintendant women nurses of the Red Cross Society of Japan shall be placed in the same rank with the officers of the Army and of the Navy; clerks, assistant-pharmaceutists, chief women nurses, chief attendants, and chief stretcher-bearers in the same rank with the non-commissioned officers, and the women nurses, attendants, and stretcher-bearer in the same rank with the privates.

Article 7. The lodging food, vessels, carriages, horses of the members of the Relief Corps of the Red Cross Society of Japan shall under certain circumstances be supplied by the government.

THE ARTICLES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Chapter I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. The Red Cross Society of Japan is a legal corporation founded with the permission of the competent authorities, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code.

Article 2. The Society is under the exalted Patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

Article 3. The Honorary Presidency of the Society shall be offered to a Prince of the Imperial Family.

Article 4. The Society shall conform to the decisions of the International Conference held at Geneva in October, 1863, and also to the principles of the international treaties concluded between Japan and the various Powers concerning the Red Cross work.

Article 5. The badge of the Society shall be a red cross upon a white ground.

Article 6. The articles of Association can not be altered unless the Government authorities concerned approve of such alterations after they have been passed at a General Meeting of the Society.

Article 7. The Society shall not be dissolved except in cases specified by law. No resolution for dissolution can be effective without the unanimous consent of the whole membership.

Chapter II.

OBJECT AND FUNCTIONS.

Article 8. The object of the Society is to care for the sick and wounded in time of war. The Society may also undertake relief service for the injured and the sick in cases of public calamities or other disasters, and may collect relief funds, when necessary.

Article 9. For the attainment of the objects mentioned in the preceding Article, the Society shall undertake;

1. In time of peace, to train a staff suitable for the carrying out of relief measures

and to collect stores, so as to be sufficiently in readiness to meet any case of war or other emergency.

2. In time of war, to care for the wounded and sick in conformity with the instructions of the proper authorities.

3. In case of public calamities, to administer succour to the injured and sick either at the instance of, or with the permission of, the authorities concerned.

Chrpter III.

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

Article 10. This association shall be called the "Red Cross Society of Japan."

Article 11. The headquarters of the Society is established at No. 1 Iidamachi Rokuchome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. It may be transferred to another place by a decision of the Standing Council.

Chapter IV.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

Article 12. The Property and funds of the Society shall consist of:

1. Movable and immovable properties owned by the Society.
2. The Imperial allowances.
3. The annul subscriptions of the members and donations in cash or kind.
4. Special incomes derived from the work of the Society or from properties owned by it.

Article 13. Regulations relating to administration and appropriation of the property and funds of the Society shall be drawn up by the Standing Council.

Chapter V.

MEMBERSHIP.

Article 14. The members of the Society shall be of three classes:

1. Regular Members—Those who make

an annual subscription of over 3 *yen* for ten years, or one term. Those who have paid annual subscriptions for the said one term, and those who make a single subscription of not less than 25 *yen* are considered to be Life-members.

2. Special Members—Those who have been recommended as such by decision of the Standing Council on account of the assistance rendered by them either to the work or to the funds of the Society.

3. Honorary Members—Those to whom the honour of being such, is attributed by decision of the Standing Council.

Article 15. The Honorary, Special and Regular Members shall each receive a *Shainsho*, or membership medal, indicating the class of membership to which they respectively belong.

Article 16. Cases of refusal of admission or expulsion from membership shall be decided on by the Standing Council. Reasons therefor shall never be given.

Chapter VI.

THE STANDING COUNCIL.

Article 17. The Society shall have a Standing Council.

The Standing Council shall be composed of 30 Councillors.

The Councillors shall be elected at a General Meeting from among the members resident in Tokyo. The names of the elected shall be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor, through the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy.

In case the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society be nominated by His Majesty the Emperor, from outside of the membership of the Standing Council, these persons shall be made Councillors without resort to a regular election and the number of members of Council shall thereby be increased.

The office of a Councillor shall be honorary. The term of service is for three years. He may however be reelected.

The term of office for a Councillor elected to fill a vacancy shall correspond to that of his predecessor.

In case of new elections, the out-going Councillors shall continue to exercise their functions until the newly-elected Councillors have been duly confirmed in their offices.

Article 18. The Standing Council shall meet at the call of the President and shall pass decisions on all the more important affairs of the Society.

Article 19. Votes shall be taken in the Standing Council by absolute majority. In the case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

Article 20. No resolutions can be passed by the Standing Council unless a quorum of more than one-third of the fixed number of Councillors is present.

In case the number present has been found less than is prescribed in the preceding clause, the President shall call a renewed meeting within a fortnight.

Article 21. When a deferred meeting is called in accordance with the second paragraph of the preceding article, or when a meeting is called in case of public calamity the presence of a one-third quorum is not necessary.

Article 22. When, in the case of a public calamity, it is found impossible to convene a meeting of the Standing Council, the President shall take relief-measures on his own authority, subject to the Post-facto approval of the Council.

Chapter VII.

MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS.

Article 23. There shall be 10 Managers to take charge of all the affairs of the Society. One of the Managers shall be the President and two of the other Managers shall be Vice-Presidents.

Article 24. Those made President and Vice-Presidents by the Imperial Commission are ipso facto Managers; the other Managers shall be elected by the Standing Council from among its members.

The nominations of the Managers shall be laid before His Majesty the Emperor, through the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy.

The services of the President, Vice-Presi-

dents and Managers shall be honorary, and their term of office shall correspond with that of the Councillors. They may, however, be re-elected.

Article 25. The President shall direct the general affairs of the Society, represent it towards outside, appoint commissioners and engage employees. He shall preside at the General Meeting of the Society and at the meetings of its Standing Council. The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President and take his place in the event of his absence.

Article 26. The Society shall have 3 Supervisors.

The Supervisors shall be elected at a General Meeting from among the member of the Society. The names of the persons elected shall be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor, through the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy.

Article 27. The office of the Supervisors shall be honorary. Their term of office is three years, subject to re-election.

The term of office of a supervisor appointed to fill a vacancy shall correspond with that of his predecessor.

Chapter VIII.

THE GENERAL MEETING.

Article 28. An Ordinary General Meeting shall be convened once every year.

Besides the Ordinary General Meeting mentioned in the preceding clause, an Extraordinary General Meeting may be called when the President deems it necessary.

Article 29. The President shall convene an Extraordinary General Meeting, whenever an application, stating the business on which action is demanded, is made by more than one-tenth of the members of the Society, within five weeks after such application shall have been made.

Article 30. The convocation of a General Meeting together with the business to be transacted thereat, shall be notified in certain specified newspapers.

Article 31. Nobody but the members present shall vote at a General Meeting.

Members who do not present themselves at a General Meeting are not allowed to vote by Proxy or to send representatives thereto.

Article 32. Votes shall be taken at a General Meeting by absolute majority and in the case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

Chapter IX.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TIME OF WAR.

Article 33. When a meeting of the Standing Council is called in connection with the carrying out of relief measures in time of war, Art. 20 shall not be applied.

Article 34. In time of war, the Managers, Councillors and Supervisors shall continue to act as such, even after their term of office shall have expired, until the re-establishment of peace.

Article 35. The work executed in time of war shall be reported to a General Meeting.

Chapter X.

LOCAL SECTIONS AND SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Article 36. A Local Section shall be established in the Hokkaido, in each Fu and Ken and in Taiwan (Formosa); also Special organizations shall be instituted in districts where such shall be deemed necessary.

Article 37. Regulations relating to Local Sections and Special organizations shall be drawn up by the Standing Council.

Chapter XI.

YŪKŌSHŌ. (ORDER OF MERIT.)

Article 38. *Yūkōshō* or Order of Merit, shall be conferred subject to the decision of the Standing Council on such persons as have rendered distinguished services in aiding the work or contributing to the funds of the Society.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

Those persons who have heretofore been

Sanjoin (Associates without full membership) shall continue to be so designated, and the rate of their subscription and the treatment they receive at the hands of the Society shall remain the same as heretofore.

REGULATIONS OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN FOR RELIEF SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR.

Chapter I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. The relief service of the Red Cross Society of Japan in time of war is carried out in accordance with the principle of the Convention signed by the European Governments in Geneva on the 22nd of August, 1864, to which the Imperial Japanese Government acceded on the 15th of November, the 19th year of Meiji (1886), as well as with those of the Convention concluded in The Hague on the 27th of July, 1899, between the different powers, with a view to applying the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd of August, 1864, to naval warfare.

Article 2. Relief service in time of war shall be carried on by the undermentioned Relief Corps:—

1. Relief Detachments.
2. Transport Columns.
3. Hospital Ships.
4. Rest Stations.
5. Supply Depôts.

Article 3. The special names of the different Relief Corps shall begin with the name of "The Red Cross Society of Japan."

Relief Detachments and Transport Columns shall keep the respective numbers given them when organized in time of peace. In the case of more than two Detachments being despatched to one district, they shall be numbered respectively No — Detachment of the Joint Relief Detachment of—District. Each Hospital Ship shall be styled "the Hospital Ship—Maru." Rest Stations shall take their names from those places where they are established.

Supply Depôts shall also be called after the names of the districts where they are located.

Article 4. The relief service in time of war shall be under the direction and superintendence of the President.

Article 5. The work of the Relief Corps shall be carried on in accordance with the

Regulations of the Medical Service of the Army and Navy in time of war, and under the direction and control of the Military and Navy authorities to whom they are respectively attached.

Article 6. The President shall prepare every year, not later than the 30th of September, two reports on the preparations made for relief in time of war, one for the Army and the other for the Navy, for one year commencing with the 1st of April of the following year, and submit the same to the Ministers of the respective Department.

Chapter II.

ORGANIZATION AND DISSOLUTION OF RELIEF CORPS.

Article 7. Relief Corps shall be organized by the President on the outbreak of war under the authorization of the Minister of the Army or of that of the Navy; but Rest Station shall be established by the Chiefs of the Local Branches of the Society under the sanction of

the Military authorities in charge of respective districts where the Branches are located.

Article 8. When Relief Corps are organized, the President shall submit to the Minister of the Army or to the Minister of the Navy, as the case may be, a list of the members of the relief staff, giving the name, date of birth, domicile, present abode, civil status, and occupation of each individual.

Should any alteration be thereafter made, such alterations must also be reported to the respective authorities.

Article 9. The dissolution of Relief Corps shall be effected by the President under the authorization of the Minister of the Army, or of that of the Minister of the Navy, as the case may be, except that of Rest Stations, which shall be ordered by the Chiefs of the Local Branches of the Society with the permission of the Military authorities in charge of the respective districts.

Article 10. Whenever the dissolution of a Relief Corps is completed, the President shall report it to the Minister of the Army, or to the Minister of the Navy, as the case may require.

Article 11. The date and place of the organization or dissolution of a Relief Corps shall be determined by the President.

Article 12. When relief service is finished the President shall report it to the Minister of the Army, and to the Minister of the Navy, giving full account of the work performed and adding such remarks thereto as he may think useful.

Chapter III.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF CORPS.

Article 13. When brought within the jurisdiction of the Grand Etat Major after the completion of their organization, Relief Detachments, Transport Columns, and Hospital Ships shall be placed under the direction of the General Administrator, or they may, in certain case, be placed under that of the President.

The Relief Corps required for Territorial Divisions, Fortresses, the Tsushima Garrison, Naval Station, etc., when organized, shall be

placed under the direction of the President, but in case the Fortresses or the Tsushima Garrison should come within the sphere of military operations, the Corps assigned thereto shall be transferred to the charge of the General Administrator.

Rest Stations shall be placed in charge of the Chiefs of the Local Branches, and Supply Depôts in charge of the President; Supply Depôts may also, under certain circumstances, be placed in charge of the General Administrator.

Chapter IV.

THE RELIEF STAFF.

Article 14. The Relief Staff shall be composed of Imperial Japanese subjects; foreigners may also be admitted on the approval of the Minister of the Army or of the Minister of the Navy.

Article 15. Should the members of the Relief Staff run against discipline, disobey orders or be found incompetent for their duties,

they may be dealt with in accordance with the Regulation of the Army or the Navy.

Article 16. The Relief Staff shall observe absolute neutrality and never be concerned in hostile actions.

Article 17. The Relief Staff shall be composed only of those who have undergone a certain course of education or training.

Article 18. The Relief Staff is divided into the following classes:—

The Administrative Staff.

The Medical Staff.

Pharmaceutists.

Superintendent Nurses.

Clerks.

Assistant Pharmaceutists.

Chief Nurses.

Chief Attendants.

Chief-Stretcher-bearers.

Nurses.

Attendants.

Stretcher-bearers.

Article 19. The Administrative Staff consists of:—

The General Administrator.

The Administrator.

The Manager.

Article 20. The General Administrator shall belong to the Grand Etat Major, and direct and control the relief service.

The General Administrator shall be placed under the command of the Inspector-General of the Etapes. In matters connected with relief service, he shall act under the direction of the Director-General of the Field Medical Service, and in matters concerning the Navy, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medical Affairs of the Naval Department.

Article 21. The General Administrator may, in the case of the Grand Etat Major being established within the jurisdiction of a certain Division of the Army, direct and control the relief service of the district under the jurisdiction of that Division as well, in which case he shall act under the direction of the General in command of that Division and of the Chief of the Army Medical Service of that Division.

In case there is no General Administrator commissioned, and in matters concerning the

relief service of Territorial Divisions, Fortresses, the Tsushima Garrison and Naval Stations, the President shall direct and control the general service under the direction of the Minister of the Army, or of the Minister of the Navy; but this rule shall not apply when the Fortresses or the Tsushima Garrison come within the sphere of Military operation.

Article 22. The General Administrator shall direct and control the Relief Corps, and manage the affairs concerning the service, reinforcements, pay and allowance of the Relief Staff, and the replenishment of supplies, subject to the instructions of the President.

The General Administrator may, in matters connected with Hospital Ship work and the superintendence of the staff in service thereof cause the Director to share in his work.

Article 23. All documents to be submitted to the Inspector-General of the Etapes from the General Administrator of the Society must pass through the hands of the Director-General of the Field Medical Service, and those addressed to the Territorial Division commander

through the hands of the Chief of the Army Medical Service of that Division.

Article 24. The Administrator attached to the Etape of an Army shall manage and control the relief service connected with it.

The Administrator is placed under the command of the Inspector of the Etape, and in matters of relief work he shall act under the direction of the Director of the Medical Service of the Etape.

In cases where there is no Administrator commissioned the President may, with the permission of the Minister of the Army or of the Navy, order the Manager to perform the duties of the Administrator.

Article 25. The Administrator, being placed under the direction of the General Administrator, shall direct and control the Relief Corps and manage the affairs concerning the service, reinforcements, pay and allowances of the Relief Staff and the replenishment of supplies.

Article 26. The Administrator shall, in matters connected with the transportation of the Relief Staff, supplies, and contributed articles, act under the order of the Etape

Station, or of the proper authorities in charge of transport and communication.

Article 27. All documents to be submitted to the Inspector of the Etape from the Administrator shall pass through the hands of the Chief of the Etape Medical Staff.

Article 28. The Managers, with the exception of the one in charge of the Dépôts of supplies, shall manage the general affairs of the Relief Corps to which he belongs.

The Manager shall be placed under the order of the Military or Naval authorities to whom he is attached, and in matters of relief service, with the exception of the supply service, he shall act under the direction of the Principal Army Medical officer of the Army to which he belongs.

Article 29. The Manager, when receiving wounded or sick of the enemy to be cared for by the corps under his charge, shall act conformably with the provisions in Article 14 of the Regulations appended to the Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land.

Article 30. In Relief Corps for which there

is no Manager appointed the principal Medical officer shall perform the duties of Manager.

Article 31. The Manager in charge of the Depôts of supplies shall be placed under the order of the Commander of the Etape Station, shall supervise the work of the Pharmaceutists and those under them, and shall manage the general business concerning supplies and contributed articles.

Article 32. The Manager shall submit to the proper authorities a list of the Relief Staff, stating the names and respective duties of the members; and should any change occur thereafter it shall be reported to the proper authorities.

Article 33. The Chief Medical officer (or the Senior Medical officer in the case of a corps having no Chief Medical officer appointed, the same remarks applying throughout those Regulations) is to supervise the work of the Medical Staff and to manage medical affairs.

Article 34. The Medical staff shall care for the medical service and supervise the service of the Chief Nurses and those under them.

The Medical staff in the service of Hospital Trains, Patients' Trains, Hospital Ships, etc., shall act under the direction of the Army Medical officer in charge and attend to the work assigned to them respectively by the same authorities, and the Medical staff belonging to the Transport Columns shall care for the transportation of patients.

Article 35. The Pharmaceutist staff shall oversee the work of the assistant Pharmaceutists, Attendants, Mechanics, and attend to the dispensing of medicine as well as to the affairs concerning the reception, distribution, and preservation of medical supplies.

Article 36. The Supervisors of Nurses are to direct the Chief Nurses under the command of the superior officers and to see to the work and discipline of the Nurses.

Article 37. The duties of Clerks and those under them shall be determined by the President.

Chapter V.

RELIEF DETACHMENTS.

Article 38. Relief Detachments shall assist in the Army or the Navy hospital service and in the transportation of patients, and shall carry out such work as may be specially intrusted to them by the Military or Naval authorities,

Article 39. A Relief Detachment shall in general care for one hundred patients, and is organised as follows:—

2 Medical officers.

1 Pharmaceutist.

1 Clerk.

2 Chief Nurses (or Chief Attendants).

20 Nurses (or Attendants).

Total 26 persons.

In case of dispatching two or more Relief Detachments to one locality, a Manager, a Chief Medical officer, and a Supervisor of Nurses may be added, subject to the permission of the Minister of War or of the Navy, and a Medical staff, a Pharmaceutist, and a Clerk may be dispensed with.

A Relief Detachment may sometime be subdivided and dispatched for special service when so ordered by the Minister of War or of the Navy.

Article 40. The work of Relief Detachments in the field shall, as a rule, be carried out within the zone of the Etape; except when specially ordered to work ahead of the same.

Article 41. The number of Relief Detachments to be kept prepared shall be 112 for the Army (94 organizations with Nurses and 18 organizations with Attendants); and 4 (organizations with Nurses) for the Navy.

Chapter VI.

TRANSPORT COLUMNS.

Article 42. The Transport Column shall assist in the medical service connected with the evacuation of patients by land within the jurisdiction of the Etape. Sometimes, such a column may be ordered by the Military authorities to attend to the medical service of Nursing stations and Collection stations.

Article 43. A Transport Column shall have the capacity of transporting 30 patients as a rule, and shall be organized as follows:—

1 Manager.

1 Medical officer.

1 Clerk.

2 Chief Attendants.

3 Chief Stretcher-bearers.

3 Attendants,

120 Stretcher-bearers.

Total 131 persons.

Article 44. The number of Transport Columns to be kept prepared for the Army shall be three.

Chapter VII.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Article 45. The Hospital Ships shall assist in the care and treatment of the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy, in relief of shipwrecked persons, and in medical work in connection with transportation of the same.

Article 46. Hospital Ships shall be divided

into two classes, A and B. A Hospital Ship of class A shall be capable of accommodating as a rule 100 patients for treatment, or 200 patients for transportation; and one of class B shall be capable of accommodating as a rule 50 patients for treatment, or 100 patients for transportation. Hospital Ships shall be organized as follows:—

Hospital Ship Class A.

- 1 Manager.
- 4 Medical officers (including one Chief Medical officer).
- 1 Pharmaceutist.
- 2 Clerks.
- 2 Assistant Pharmaceutists.
- 2 Chief Nurses.
- 2 Chief Attendants.
- 20 Nurses.
- 20 Attendants.

Total 45 persons.

Hospital Ship Class B.

- 1 Manager.
- 3 Medical officer (including one Chief Medical officer).

1 Pharmaceutist.
1 Clerk.
1 Assistant Pharmaceutist.
1 Chief Nurse.
1 Chief Attendant.
10 Nurses.
10 Attendants.

Total 29 persons.

N.B.—One Attendant as a mechanic may be added to either class of ships above mentioned. An interpreter, a barber, and a washerman may also be taken on board.

Article 47. Hospital Ships belong to the jurisdiction of the Commander of the Ports of disembarkation, and in all matters of service they shall act under the direction and command of the Military or Naval authorities to whom they are respectively assigned.

Article 48. As to the routes, movements, etc., Hospital Ships shall receive instructions from the Commander of the Ports of disembarkation.

Article 49. The number of Hospital Ships to be kept prepared shall be 2 of class A, and

2 of class B, for the Army and Navy taken together.

Chapter VIII.

REST STATIONS.

Article 50. Rest Stations shall be formed on the route of evacuation of patients within the jurisdictions of the Local Section of the Society, for the purpose of affording patients rest and refreshment, for alleviating their suffering and fatigue, and for giving them medical treatment in cases of emergency.

A notification of food, drinks, etc., to be provided for at Rest Stations shall be made to the Local Sections from the Headquarters by previously obtaining the approval of the War office.

Article 51. Rest Stations shall be opened at railway stations or other places at which patients are made to rest en route.

Article 52. A Rest Station shall be organized with such a number of Medical officers,

Clerks, Nurses and Attendants, as may be required.

Chapter IX.

DEPÔTS OF SUPPLY.

Article 53. Depôts of Supply shall be formed at such points between the base and the head of the Etape as are convenient for the reception and distribution of supplies, and shall receive and transmit the supplies required for Relief Corps, and also contributed articles.

Article 54. A Depôt of Supplies shall be organized as follow:—

1 Manager.

1 Pharamaceutist.

2 Clerks.

Total . 4 persons.

In addition to the above, an Attendant may be employed as a mechanic.

Article 55. The number of Depôts of Supply to be kept prepared for the Army and Navy is one; but it may be increased temporarily when necessary.

Chapter X.

THE ORDER OF DISPATCHING RELIEF DETACHMENTS.

Article 56. Those Relief Detachments which have been assigned to fixed service for the mobilization year of the Army, as well as those assigned for the use of the Navy, are not to be employed for other purposes.

Article 57. Dispatching of Relief Detachments not allotted to any fixed service for the mobilization year of the Army shall commence with those in the district under the jurisdiction of the Division mobilized (either entirely or partly) which requires them, and should it be impossible to meet the requirements in this way, those in the district under the jurisdiction of the Division or Divisions in the immediate vicinity shall be dispatched in a fixed order.

N.B.—In the case of a prefecture extending over districts of more than one Division, the Detachments in the district under the jurisdiction of a Division, where the prefectural Government is located, shall go first; in the

case of Kyoto, those in the district under the jurisdiction of the 10th Division shall go first; in the case of Okayama, those in the district under the jurisdiction of the 5th Division shall go first; and in the case of the Imperial Guard being mobilized, those in the district under the jurisdiction of the 1st Division shall go first.

Article 58. Relief Detachments required for the Navy shall be supplied out of those belonging to the Local Section of the Society in the districts in which are located the Naval Stations. In case of several Detachments being required at one Naval Station, any deficiency may be supplied from the Local Station of the district in which is located another Naval Station.

Article 59. Relief Detachments required for work specially entrusted to the Society by the Military or the Naval authorities shall be, as a rule, supplied out of those detachments not regularly assigned for the use of the Army and Navy.

Chapter XI.

THE CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES APPORTIONED TO DIFFERENT RELIEF CORPS, AND THE MODE OF SUPPLYING THEM.

Article 60. Supplies for the use of Relief Corps shall be divided into two classes, viz. Medical Supplies and Ordinary Supplies.

Medical Supplies are such as medical or surgical instruments, medicines, nutritives, article employed in medical or surgical treatment, appliances required for transport of patients, etc.

Ordinary Supplies are such as stationery for office use, clothing and bedding for patients, bedding for Relief Staff for use in ships, article to be supplied or lent to Relief Staff, etc.

Article 61. A list of the apportioned quantities of Medical Supplies required by the respective Relief Corps is given in Appendix I., and that of the apportioned quantities of

Ordinary Supplies in Appendix III.; but the Ordinary Supplies (with the exception of the article to be supplied or lent to the Relief Staff) required for Hospital Ships or Depôts of Supply shall be specially apportioned and settled.

A list of the contents of a medical pannier, medical bag, and bandage bag, is given in Appendix II.

Article 62. In case of a deficiency occurring in the supplies for the use of Relief Corps dispatched to the seat of war, it shall be supplied from a Depôt of Supplies; but when urgent it may be replenished in accordance with instructions obtained from the principal Medical Officer of the Army or the Navy stationed in the locality.

Article 63. In case of a deficiency occurring in the supplies for the use of Relief Corps dispatched to a Territorial Division, a Fortress, the Tsushima Garrison, or a Naval Station, it shall be supplied from the Headquarters of the Society; but those Corps which are especially so directed by the President shall have the deficiencies supplied from a Depôt of Supplies.

The Supplies required at Rest Stations shall be furnished from the respective Local Section of the Society in charge thereof.

Article 64. Transportation of Supplies, contributed articles, or things for the use of the Relief Staffs, is to be effected under the direction of the Commander of the Etape, of the railway station or line, or of the port of disembarkation, according as these articles are to go by road, rail, or water, unless forwarded by a Hospital Ship of the Society.

Article 65. All articles for transportation shall be packed in strong packages. On each package, or on a label fixed thereon, are to be distinctly marked the number of the Bill of Lading, or Parcel Receipt, and the mark corresponding to that on the face of the same Bill of Lading or Parcel Receipt, and the number of packages for transport. For facility of conveyance, package should be made up either of the three following weights, viz. about 4,000 *mommé* 6,000 *mommé*, or 12,000 *mommé*; and the rope used for binding should, so far as practicable, be a red colour.

Chapter XII.

GIFTS IN KIND.

Article 66. The Society shall, in time of war, receive and distribute gifts in kind for the use of the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy, or for the use of the Relief Staff.

Article 67. The nature of the gifts in kind and the manner of dealing with them shall be determined by the President under the authorization of the Minister of War, or of the Minister of the Navy.

Chapter XIII.

THE SIGN OF NEUTRALITY.

Article 68. Every member of a Relief Staff shall bear on the left sleeve the sign of a red cross upon a white ground; and every vessel or package containing supplies shall be marked with the same sign.

Article 69. The badge to be worn on the sleeve shall be a cross of two *sun* one *bu* in diameter, with its four arms each seven *bu* in

width, cut out of red cloth and sewn on a piece of white cloth either cotton or woollen; which cloth shall be one *shaku* five *sun* by two *sun* two *bu*, and lined with white calico or muslin.

Article 70. When submitting a report to the Minister of War or the Minister of the Navy, under the provisions of Article 8, the President shall apply for the issue of certificates for sleeve badges. When Relief Corps are dissolved these certificates are to be returned to the Minister of War or the Minister of the Navy, with a statement of the reasons for dissolution.

Article 71. The President shall mark on the badges the numbers of the respective certificates issued by the Minister of War or of the Navy and deliver them to the Relief Staff together with the certificates.

Article 72. When delivering to the Relief Staff the sleeve badges and the certificates thereof the President shall make two copies of a register of the recipients, of which one is to be kept at the Headquarters of the Society and the other to be given to the General

Administrator, or to the the Administrator, in the case of Relief Corps for which there is no General Administrator commissioned.

Article 73. The officers or staff of the Society who are sent out to the seat of war, shall be furnished with sleeve badges in accordance with Articles 70 and 71.

Article 74. In the case of a Relief Staff assigned to a Territorial Division, a Fortress, the Tsushima Garrison, or a Naval Station, sleeve badges may occasionally be dispensed with, subject to the permission of the Minister of the Army or of the Minister of the Navy.

The Relief Staff in the service of Rest Stations and Depôts of Supply shall not, as a rule, be furnished with sleeve badges.

Chapter XIV.

SUNDRY PROVISIONS.

Article 75. General Administrators and the Administrators are commissioned subject to the approval of the Minister of the Army and the Minister of the Navy.

The appointment of Managers and those under them shall be determined by the President.

Article 76. A Relief Staff must be prepared to start for service, when called for, within seventy-two hours after receiving the summons.

Article 77. Members of a Relief Staff shall wear the uniform authorized by the Minister of the Army and the Minister of the Navy.

Article 78. Members of a Relief Staff shall be entitled to regular pay and allowances.

Article 79. Questions of reward and punishment of Members of Relief Staffs, and, in case of death, of the consolation and relief of the Members of their families, shall be settled by the President.

Article 80. Lodging and food for a Relief Staff shall be provided for by the Society, but when at the seat of war the same shall, as a rule, be provided for by the Army or the Navy. Lodgings at places outside the seat of war, may also be obtained from the Army or the Navy in cases where it is impossible for the Society to provide them.

Article 81. Should members of a Relief

Staff be wounded or become ill during service and require hospital treatment, they shall, with the permission of the proper authorities, be received into Army or Navy Hospitals.

Article 82. Should it be necessary to change or replace a Relief Staff, permission should be obtained from the Military and Naval authorities.

Article 83. When a vacancy occurs in the Relief Staff, the President shall at once see that it is filled and report it to the Minister of War, or the Minister of the Navy, stating the reasons for it.

Article 84. Relief Detachments executing the work of relief especially entrusted to them by the Military or Naval authorities, shall be furnished with the necessary supplies from the Headquarters of the Society.

Article 85. Papers needed by Relief Detachments, Transport Columns, and Hospital Ships, for the making of records, reports, etc., required under the rules and regulations of the Army or the Navy, shall be obtained from the proper authorities on application.

Article 86. For Transportation of supplies

and articles for the use of the Relief Staff at the seat of war, and things of different kinds to be sent to it after its departure, demand shall be made to the Military and the Naval authorities.

These article shall receive the same treatment as the articles for military use in general.

Article 87. Official telegrams of Administrative and Medical Staffs, and of Relief Corps, may be transmitted by the Field Telegraph Service, and letter of a Relief Staff may be sent by the Field Post.

N.B. All telegrams to be transmitted by the Field Telegraph shall be counter-signed by the Etape authorities.

Article 88. The General Administrator shall be provided with two clerks and a servant. Relief Detachments and Depôts of Supply shall be furnished with such a number of servants as may be required.

Article 89. Should a need for interpreters occur in connection with relief service, they may be supplied, on application, either from the Army or the Navy, or from the Society,

with the permission of the Minister of War or the Minister of the Navy.

Article 90. Should a member of the Relief Staff die at the seat of war, his remains shall be treated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Army or the Navy, and an announcement of his death shall be made to Headquarters or the Local Section to which he belonged. His hair or ashes, with a death certificate, and the articles left by him, together with a list thereof, shall be forwarded to the quarters to which he formerly belonged.

Should a member of a Relief Staff die elsewhere than at the seat of war, the Headquarters or the Local Section to which he belonged shall be consulted with regard to the treatment of his remains.

Article 91. Article left by the deceased shall be examined by a Manager and two subordinates, and a list thereof be made up to which shall be affixed their signatures and seals.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

Article 92. When the Relief Staff, or the supplies prepared under provisions of these regulations, are to be employed for aid in case of public calamities, the Regulations for relief in case of public calamities find application.

Article 93. The number of Relief Corps mentioned in Chapter V., VI., and VII., of these Regulations shall be completed by degrees as the funds of the Society increase.

THE REGULATIONS FOR RELIEF SERVICE IN TIME OF NATURAL CALAMITIES.

Chapter I.

Article 1. By "Relief Service in time of Natural Calamities" is meant the relief which is administered to sick and wounded in such cases as earthquakes, typhoons, floods, conflagrations and the like, and also in cases of railway accidents, disasters at sea as well as accidents happening to people when densely packed in crowds.

Article 2. Such service shall be rendered by a Local Branch of the Society under the supervision of the President at Headquarters.

Chapter II.

RELIEF SERVICE IN OPERATION.

Article 3. On request of a Prefectural

Governor or other local authority, or after consultation with the same, the President of the Local Branch shall report cases of need to the President at Headquarters and obtain his permission to afford assistance.

When necessary, relief may be given at once, in which case such report must be made afterwards.

Article 4. When it is beyond the capacity of a Local Branch to afford the relief required, assistance may be asked of a neighbouring Branch, in which case the President of the latter is subject to the provisions of Art. 3. as regards premission of the President at Headquarters.

Article 5. When a relief party has been sent out, the Prsident of the Local Branch shall report immediately to the President at Headquarters and proper Government office giving the date of despatch, name of district, names of the members of the party with the original profession or business of each.

Article 6. The President of the Local Branch shall report to the President at Headquarters every ten days (except such matters of great

importance, when the report shall be made at once), and within ten days after the date of closing the service on the following items:

1. General account of the service.
2. Patients.
3. Medicine.
4. Materials used for treatment.

Article 7. In the first item of the report required by the preceding article the following particulars shall be included, viz—:

1. Circumstances of the accident or calamity and of the relief service from beginning to end.
 2. Particulars of daily relief given.
 3. Treatment and nursing.
 4. Condition of patients when received and when sent home.
 5. Relief Personnel.
 8. Materials used for treatment.
 7. Lodging and food.
 8. Statement of expenses including wages.
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Chapter III.

RELIEF PERSONNEL AND MATERIALS.

Article 8. The Relief Agents and Materials afforded by a Local Branch in cases of accident and natural calamity must not be detrimental to proper equipment and readiness to meet national emergencies.

Article 9. Recruitment of relief personnel shall be made by the President of a Local Branch as circumstances require.

Article 10. Organization of relief personnel shall be so arranged by the said president as to meet the case in need.

Article 11. A Local Branch is empowered to keep in readiness clothes, beds and bedding for one hundred patients. The articles to be provided and the number of each are as follows:—

Article.	Number.
Heavy winter-clothes	100
Light „ „	100
Summer-clothes	200
Under-wear	200
Obi (bands)	100

Blankets	300
Seats	200
Quilts	100
Pillows	100
Pillow-covers	200
Mosquito-nets	25

Article 12. When necessary, a Local Branch may increase its equipment of Relief Agents and materials in addition to those requirements of Art. 8.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY

1. The Society is governed by a Council. The first Council was appointed by Their Majesties on the 17th July, 1905. It was Their Majesties' pleasure that vacancies occurring in this body should be filled up by the Council itself, with the approval of Their Majesties.

2. The Council shall hold an Ordinary Meeting twice in every year, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Ac-

counts of the Executive Committee, and of filling any vacancy in the Council or Executive Committee.

3. An Extraordinary Meeting of the Council may be called at any time by the President or by the Chairman of the Council.

4. At one of the Ordinary Meetings the Council shall grant to the Executive Committee such sums of money as it may consider necessary for the conduct of the business of the Society during the following twelve months.

5. The Executive Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council.

6. The Executive Committee shall undertake the organization of the Society and shall conduct the business of the Society.

7. The Executive Committee shall report twice a year to the Council at its Ordinary Meetings, and on one such occasion shall furnish the Council with a statement of the probable working expenses of the Society during the twelve months next following, and a Certified Balance Sheet for the twelve months just completed.

8. The Executive Committee shall have

prepared annually a Certified Balance Sheet dealing with all moneys received either directly or from Local Branches, together with the details of the manner in which such moneys have been invested. They shall at the same time furnish a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

9. The Executive Committee shall enter into no financial engagements which will not be covered by the sum granted annually by the Council.

10. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint Sub-Committees, and to elect to the same other than Members of the Executive Committee.

11. The Society shall consist of Members and Associates. Donors of any sum (of or above) ten guineas shall be Life Members. Subscribers of one guinea (or over) annually shall be Members. Subscribers of five shillings annually shall be Associates.

Associates of five years' standing shall be Members so long as they continue to pay a sum annually of not less than an Associate's annual subscription.

All ladies who have received the decoration of the Royal Red Cross shall be Honorary Members of the Society.

12. Branches, termed "Local Branches," shall be formed throughout the Empire. It is through the medium of these Branches that all the annual Members and Associates of the Society will be enrolled.

13. Each Branch shall be self-managing and answerable only to the Council and the Executive Committee.

14. Each Branch shall consist of a President, who should be a gentleman of position, approved by the Executive Committee, Vice-Presidents (not exceeding six in number, who may be ladies or gentlemen and a Committee (not exceeding twelve in number such Committee shall be elected annually by the Members and Associates of the Society belonging to the Branch. Of such Committee one-third may be Associates.

The Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the President of the Branch, and shall be ex-officio members of the Branch Com-

mittee. The Committee shall elect their own Chairman.

15. The Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretary of the Branch shall be appointed by the President of the Branch, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. These appointments are to be approved by the Executive Committee.

16. A Meeting of Members and Associates of each Branch shall be held at least once a year to elect the Committee and to receive and adopt a Report and Statement of Accounts. An Extraordinary Meeting of the Branch may be called at any time by the President.

17. The business generally of each Branch shall be:—

- (a) To enroll Members and Associates.
- (b) To collect Subscriptions and Donations.
- (c) To foster by means of Lectures, Demonstrations, and Discussions an interest in Red Cross Work.
- (d) To determine the particular form which the Branch would wish their Aid to take in time of War.

(c) To furnish to the Executive Committee an Annual Report of the Work of the Branch and an Annual Statement of Accounts.

18. All receipts of Subscriptions and Donations to be acknowledged on official receipt forms, to be issued by the London office.

19. The money collected by each Branch shall be forwarded to the London Office half-yearly, minus a deduction for the local expenses of the Branch.

20. The contributions of each Branch will be kept distinct, will be invested in funds approved by the Trustees Act, will be employed only in wars in which British Forces are engaged, and will, in such event, be devoted so far as is possible, to the particular purpose determined by the Branch.

A specially designed card will be issued from the London Office to Members on payment of their first annual subscription.

An Associate's card will be issued by the Local Branches to Associates on payment of their first subscription. A Membership card will be issued from the London Office to As-

sociates on payment of their fifth annual contribution.

The following documents will be issued to the Committees of the Local Branches:—

1. The terms of the Geneva Convention.
 2. The Regulations of the Army Medical Service with regard to Voluntary Aid.
 3. The details of the formation and working of a Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society.
 4. The nature of the aid likely to be furnished by the Society in time of war, as illustrated by particulars of that provided in the late war in South Africa, and such other papers as may from time to time be necessary.
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**THE FORM OF APPLICATION TO JOIN THE
RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.**



APPLICATION.

To the Red Cross Society of Japan, Tokyo.
Dear Sir:—

Being interested in the philanthropic work
of your Society, I beg to submit my name as
a candidate for admission to membership.

Yours truly,

Name of Applicant.

Residence.

Present residence.

Title.

I hereby agree, when admitted to membership,
to subscribe

Yen , annually for 10 years.

or

Yen , as a single subscription.

(Signed).

(Above mentioned regulations are quoted from
The Red Cross in The Far East.)

大正八年四月貳拾五日印刷
大正八年四月貳拾五日發行

英文日本赤十字社史與附

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川 俣 馨 一

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